YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,026—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * BENGAL | 4656 | S. Barcham | 1st Sept. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 8th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 15th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 29th " |
| M.L. PARRAMATTA | 4886 | A. Symons | 6th Oct. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 13th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7358 | E. H. Gordon | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 27th " |
| M.L. CHINA | 7912 | T. S. Angus | 3rd Nov. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 10th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 17th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5217 | W. A. Wheler | 24th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,149 | 1st Nov., 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 375. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 27th Aug., 1900. |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Costanzo | 6,043 | in Sept., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060. | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,159 | 25th Sep. 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25 Aug. 1900

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Outfits by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahamorah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNAM | 6,357 | Poydenot | 30th Aug., 1900. |
| YARRA | 4,249 | Schmitz | 27th Sept., 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,257 | Duchatean | 25th Oct., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 15th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Duca BALDUINO. | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Sept. |
| " RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporito | 15th Oct. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | Single Tickets. | Return Tickets. 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 550 | 825 | 880 | 935 | 1,000 |
| 2nd " | 325 | 500 | 525 | 550 | 600 |
| 3rd " | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

### KEMP'S MALTED FOOD

FOR CHILDREN,
INVALIDS,
CONVALESCENTS
AND THE AGED.

A FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

This perfectly Malted Food is fully digested, absolutely free from starch, dissolves freely in water or milk, and forms an excellent NATURAL FOOD.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.

## HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is one of the purest and most Wholesome Whiskies before the Public.

## HIGHLAND MALT,

Has been allowed to mature in wood, and has a most delicious and mellow flavour.

## HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is imported by them alone, and cannot be procured elsewhere.

## HIGHLAND MALT,

Has acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere commended by the most competent judges.

## HIGHLAND MALT,

Is what it pretends to be—a genuine Scotch Whisky, neither doctored nor coloured.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Per Dozen | Rs. 26-0 |
| Per Imperial Gallon | " 12-4 |
| Imperial 8 Gallon Casks | " 12-0 per gal. |

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## FRENCH STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| TRUFFLED SAUSAGES. | MUSHROOMS DE PARIS. |
| CHOUCROUTE GARNI. | MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES. |
| ANCHOVIES IN OIL. | PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality |
| THOU IN OIL. | ASPARAGUS POINTES. |
| ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE. | TRUFFES DU PERIGORD. |
| PATE DE FOIES GRAS. | TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING. |
| PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD. | COCKS COMBS. |
| FRENCH SAUCES. | GUENELLES GARNITURE |
| ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE. | FINANCIER. |

## SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

## FELICE CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

## FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. |
|---|
| At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

### WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

## WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL.—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION | 25 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 60 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 65 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 95 | |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case | 100 | |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case | 115 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case | 125 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## DRYING BOTTLES

FOR THE MONSOON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Quart. | Size..... Each | Rs. | 2 |
| 2 | " | " | " | 3 |
| 4 | " | " | " | 5 |
| 7 | " | " | " | 10 |

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c. DRY DURING THE RAINS.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

## BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

| | |
|---|---|
| "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6. | "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8. |
| "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0. | "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0. |

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

## THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the original colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. Inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

PER CASE WITH BRUSHES COMPLETE, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the official year 1899-1900.

Price per copy Rs. 6-4-0.

P. R. CADELL,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 24th August, 1900.

### THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees (3) Thirty per Share for the year ended 30th June 1900, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 27th August, 1900, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 23rd day of August, 1900.

JEEWANDAS & COMPANY,
Agents.
No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

### TO LET.

RESIDENCES for EUROPEANS, in Mr. J. N. TATA'S two Buildings under construction at Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, will be ready for occupation on 1st November next. TWO RESIDENCES, on each Floor.

TARIFF OF RENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each Block on the | Ground | Floor Rs. | 90 | per month. |
| " " | First | " | 105 | " |
| " " | Second | " | 110 | " |
| " " | Third | " | 115 | " |

Apply to Mr. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1900, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), for the purchase of :—

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1900.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 of 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karnannand Sadashiv containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length being house No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house of Bai Rukhamabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andhiarco Cawasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariswala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 3197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or stable and premises and two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisnoy, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jagannathji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 3503, Street No. 114-116, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 8th August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

## "NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs. 42. A large range of new Vienna and Soft Homespun Suiting just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

SCHOOL BAGS of real English Manufacture, (Canvas, from Annas 4; Waterproof, from Annas 11. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bilcaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES

Complete in every respect

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 36 | 24 | 1 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AND AMMUNITION.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the surplus stock-in-trade of Khoja Soomar Veera, consisting of—

Double-barrelled, breech-loading guns, single-barrelled breech loading rifles, single and double-barrelled muzzle-loading rifles, pistols, revolvers, air guns about 15,000 empty and 5,000 loaded cartridges, percussion gun caps, bullet moulds, bundles of felt waddings, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash hand tables, book and hat stands almirahs,

1 ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co.

One-half plate camera with lens by Marion and Co., with four double dark slides and stand.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange London.

A large quantity of 8, 10, 12, 250, 303, 360, 380, 450, and 500, Bore express, paradox, solid, solid brass, and S and W revolver cartridges.

1 William Watsons Cinamatograph with two lenses

1 Cinamatograph English made with Russian iron lantern house condensor objective lens with 28 films

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of 10 silver watches by Favre Leuba and others, gold watches, palanquin, time piece in case by Favre Leuba and silver and metal carriage time-pieces.

The property of a gentleman consisting of one rose wood cottage piano by Soundy, very little used, one full plate camera with lens and stand complete in case by Treachers, a suite of inlaid damask lined sofas and chairs in 10 pieces plated curry dish, ice pail, butter pot, forks and knives, butter knife, silver fruit knife, gold and flowered dinner set, etc.

On account of the concerned ex Clan Forbes :—

S. P. M.—125 cases each 1 dozen bottles Bernard and Co.'s Encore Whisky.

On account and at the risk of the estate of the late Esmail Hoosein and with the consent of the Receiver of the estate of the said deceased,—

1 case 50 gross metal pencils.
1 ,, 350 ,, buckles.
1 ,, 300 doz. magnets.
1 ,, 240 ,, magnets.
1 ,, 100 gross metal whistles.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Hoosein—

72 metal keyless watches
1 case 500 rolls white cotton braids
1 ,, 400 packets white cotton round bobbins
1 ,, 300 gross pearl buttons.
2 ,, 21 gross wooden pipes.
3 ,, 1490 packets cotton braids.
1 ,, 11 14 gross Briar wood pipes.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. P. Corentin consisting of woollen and cotton wearing apparel, steel trunk, teak wood large box, walking sticks, tea spoons and knives, table spoons and forks, cruet stand, table lamp, books, etc,

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic tyred safety bicycles

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hasonally Allibhai—

1 bicycle.
1 second hand light victoria, in good order
1 strong built office shigram
1 second hand mail phaeton
1 circular light brougham
1 light dog cart
1 gent's "Raleigh" bicycle, complete in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wellington House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak-wood and black wood household furniture, of which few pieces are by John Roberts, plated ware crockery, fine glassware, Rosenized Cottage piano by Rose and Co., musical boxes, drawing room sets, lined silk tapestry and velvet, cabinets, marble top tables, Skinner's half plate camera with Lancaster lens, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, nearly new, China matting, etc., the property of T. McDERMOTT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, Singer's hand-sewing machine, pneumatic bicycle in good order, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, &c., the property of H. S. COPE, Esq.

The above is on view,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON ARTHUR ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Menbai, widow, and Nenbai, daughter, and Executrixes of Cooverjee Morarjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gangabai, wife of Abajee Sakrojee Rale, and the said Abajee Sakrojee Rale, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July 1895 the following property viz :—

All that piece of fazendari land situate on the south side of Arthur Road on the Byculla Flats without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17 kathees and three fourths of a kathee or 786 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed under Ward No 160 7303 (1) and Street No 159 and bounded on the east by the house of Aminally Walderally on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jivan on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid and on the south by a passage half of which belongs to the said Gungabai and the other half to Miya Saheb Ahmed and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Gungabai or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned

SALE OF READYMADE WOLLEN SUITS.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a consignment of about 200 ready made wollen English suits.

The above will be sold each suit at a time to meet buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End House, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teak wood dining-room, drawing room and bed room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, superior porcelainware, glassware, semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, books, Persian and Indian rugs and carpets, pictures, incandescent gas chandeliers wearing apparel, iron safe, first rate mahogany full size slate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamp, and complete, handsome English built rubber tyred wheel brougham by F Mulliner and Co. of London, English built rubbertyred wheel landau by Hooper and Co of London, sets of single and double harness gents, and girl's English saddles, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of the late J H Sleigh, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 27th August, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OLD COINS, GOLD WATCHES, VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY RINGS, WOOLLEN SHAWLS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsi gentleman—

1 lot old gold, silver, and copper assorted coins, gold repeater watch, silver and metal watches, very valuable large ruby and diamond rings of faultless purity and excellent brilliancy, very valuable old woollen Cashmere shawls' &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 Pallan Road, opposite School of Art, near Crawford Market, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass crockery and best plateware, one Singer's hand-sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, &c., the property of L WICKHAM Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 27th August, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th August, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINA GALANGAL OR KOOLIJUN, MANSIL, WILLIAMS BEAM SCALE, &c.

By order of N. C MacLeod, Esq Official Assignee, H C and in re Quan Lun Yau (Chinaman), an insolvent Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th August 1900 at 2 30 p m at Godown No 9 Israel Mohoja Cross Lane near Khoja Mohola a number of packages of China Galangal or Koolijun and Mansil Williams beam scale and weights bardan &c

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are granted and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application

TO THE MANAGER.

## NOTICES.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Inst., being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.—1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

FIRST FORFEITS for the WESTERN INDIA STAKES and the GOVERNOR'S CUP are due on or before 7 P.M., THURSDAY, 30th August.

HANDICAP for WESTERN INDIA Stakes and Governor's Cup will be published on 1st September, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 23rd August 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1900, for the supply of :—

50 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Burmah Teak to sizes 8ft. 6in. or multiples of 8ft. 6in. 7in. and upwards wide by 1 1-2in. thick.

the Boards to be of first class Railway quality, English machine cut.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned together with specification and particulars of delivery.

Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 500 must be sent in as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd August, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thana and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

## TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

HUNTLY BLEND

A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MARTELL'S *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*F*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Re. 1-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

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1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on application, Edition 1819.
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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

| NEW & EAST BLOCK. | WEST BLOCK. | MAYO BLOCK. |
|---|---|---|
| Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7. | Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13. | Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-rooms, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16. |

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 Y

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 0-23m., 0-33s. Low water, 6-54m., 0-24s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Wilson College Literary Society, Lecture by the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar on the late Mr. Justice Telang, as a Student.

A MISSING BICYCLE.—MR. F. H. English, who resides at Middle Colaba, has reported to the police, that he rode his bicycle to the Bandstand at a quarter to 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, and left it near Lott on the Cooperage. When he went to look for about half-an-hour after, he found it missing. he machine was valued at Rs. 250.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Messrs. Bejonjee Dosabhai Doctor and Pirojshah Kanga, late students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, who went to Edinburgh, in April last, for the purpose of further prosecuting their studies in medicine, passed successfully in their examination last month, and obtained degrees of L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, and L. F. P. S., Glasgow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 3 p.m., to day. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—About half-past 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, a part of the rear wall of a five-storeyed house, owned by a Parsee widow, in Ghoga Street, Fort, collapsed. Signs of the approaching collapse having been noticed by the tenants, the house was vacated only about a couple of hours previous to the accident. Consequently the accident did not result in any injury to human life. The Municipal authorities were informed and they have adopted precautionary measures against future danger.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker again charged Kursondas Javerdas and fourteen other Hindus, No. 1 keeping a common gaming-house at Bhuleshwar, and the others with gambling. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. After hearing evidence the magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the room in question was commonly used for the purposes of gaming, and discharged the accused.

ACCIDENT IN A WHIRLIGIG.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Moolio Premlo, a lad, aged twelve years. The deceased worked with his father at the Watson's Hotel. On the Cocoanut Holiday the father and son went to see the fair and there they both got in a whirligig. Whilst being rapidly whirled round in the gig, the deceased's left arm got entangled with the axle of the gig and was fractured. The father took Moolio to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort, where the fractured limb was set up. A few days after the injured arm became unhealthy and gangrene set in. Deceased was then conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where symptoms of tetanus supervened and the lad died this morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

RUNAWAY WALERS.—One hundred and nineteen Australian horses were landed at the Prince's Dock, on Friday last, and led to the Bombay Stable Company and Anderson's Stables at Bellasis Road. Two of the walers, whilst being led from the dock, broke away, and bolted down De Lima Street, Mazagon. Here the animals dashed into a hack victoria, breaking its lamps, shafts, hood and mudguards, and injuring the horse attached to the victoria and its driver. The horses continued their mad career and fell into an excavation, where they were eventually secured. About fifty other horses broke away from the Prince's Dock, and ran away in different directions. They were located in different parts of the town and secured by the owners.

BURGLARS FOND OF GINGER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Namia Bhicka, a habitual offender, and Bablia Ladoo, were charged by Inspector Bartley, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with housebreaking and theft, of two maunds of raw ginger, of the value of Rs. 9, the property of Haji Cassum Salay Mahomed. The accused were further charged with the abetment of the offence. On the night of the 22nd instant accused entered the complainant's godown, in Nagdevi Street, by breaking open a window, and carried away the property. Next day complainant made a report to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the stolen ginger. The magistrate sentenced Namia, who had a record of four previous convictions against him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Bablia to three months' like punishment. His Worship further ordered that accused Namia should, after his release from jail, notify to the police his place of residence, for a period of one year from that date.

FATALLY INJURED.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Dadoo Rajan, a labourer, aged about twenty-two years, who resided at Islampoora. About four weeks ago, the deceased was walking along Bhendy Bazaar Road, with a bundle of firewood on his head, when he accidentally came in front of a hack victoria and was knocked down by the horse's head. The driver pulled up in time to prevent the conveyance from running over the deceased, who however received a large wound on the left leg either by his being knocked down on the road metal or the bundle of firewood falling on it. Dadoo was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed, and he was allowed to go home. About a week after the injured leg became swollen and fever set in. On the 7th instant deceased was again taken to the hospital, when it was found that several abscesses had formed on the left thigh and leg. He was detained under treatment but did not improve and died on Saturday evening. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to blood-poisoning following the wound on the left leg. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

## THE INSOLVENCY OF MRS. ELLEN ATKINS.

At an adjourned sitting of the Insolvency Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell continued the evidence on the issues, raised by the Appellate Court in the matter of the insolvency of Mrs. Ellen Atkins. The issues were whether the insolvent was a trader at the time of her adjudication, and whether she had fraudulently disposed of her property. Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the opposing creditor, E. C. O'Brien. Mr. Manker represented the insolvent.

Mr. E. R. F. Glen stated that while he was a boarder with Mrs. Atkins, he had lent her sums of money. In lieu of payment she transferred her furniture to him in June, 1899. Down to December of that year, his salary was Rs. 80 a month. He had two decrees passed against him in the Small Causes Court, which had been paid off. The suit he had instituted against O'Brien to raise the attachment on the furniture was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Russell, in giving his decision, said he was of opinion that the insolvent had devised a scheme, having for its object the preventing of O'Brien or any other outstanding creditor from getting possession of her property. He came to the conclusion, on her own admission, that Mrs. Atkins was a trader at the time of her adjudication and the filing of her petition. He also found that she had wrongfully disposed of her property the house "Craiglands," and of furniture in her boarding-house in Medow Street.

## CRICKET.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. UNITED SERVICES.

Played on Saturday. Score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S N Powell not out | 61 |
| Mr J S Milne b Browne | 5 |
| Mr H Dunk c and b Anderson | 8 |
| Mr T Burns c Tomkins b Anderson | 23 |
| Mr F J Marshall b Anderson | 4 |
| Mr E E Coombs, c Browne b Shoulbridge | 14 |
| Mr P H Cadell c Browne b Shoulbridge | 1 |
| Mr A N Barney c Tomkins b Shoulbridge | 5 |
| Mr H Robertson c Shoulbridge b Bolton | 0 |
| Mr T Moore c Anderson b Shoulbridge | 4 |
| Mr A Muirhead c Dalgleish b Shoulbridge | 3 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 141 |

THE SERVICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut Beville c Coombs b Marshall | 14 |
| Capt Bolleau b Coombs | 0 |
| Lieut H E Browne c Burney b Coomts | 40 |
| Lieut D Vines c and b Marshall | 25 |
| Capt Tomkins b Coombs | 0 |
| Capt Chichester b Robertson | 17 |
| Lieut Shoulbridge c Burney b Coomts | 8 |
| Capt A H Bolton b Robertson | 12 |
| Lieut Dalgleish not out | 19 |
| Capt Anderson not out | 0 |
| Lieut A M Moens did not bat | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total (for 8 wkts) | 182 |

# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 10TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain C. F Preston, R.N.R., with English mails of 10th August arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allison Mr
Biddle Miss
Buxton Miss J E
Cates Mr Mrs and infant
Dunt Miss E C
Edwards Mr
Fraser Mr
Gibb Mr J L B
Gimmins Capt and Mrs
Herbert Rev H A
Harris Mr
Hobdan Mr
Jackson Mr T B
Johnston Mr and Mrs
Lodges Mr and Mrs A
Lumsden Mr
Linberry Mr G W
Mollison Sgt Major
Murray Mr Geo
Maimes Mrs
Orr Mr Mrs and 3 Misses
O'Fanell Mr
Peolly Mr C A
Ramkhan Singh and wife
Row Mr James
Smith Mr Wm
Soul Mr F B
Scott Mr R A
Spitteler Lieut A
Tuganovan Mr
Thompson Mr
Tanner Mr
Venters Mrs
Weir Mrs R and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews Mr and Mrs
Berrup Mr and Mrs A
Batliwala Mr and Mrs P S
Burton Mr and Mrs A R
Bennett Mr and Mrs F C and Miss and Miss C
Bell Capt R M
Clery Capt and Mrs child and infant
Creagh Mr
Currie Mr J
Dalal Mr and Mrs D M
Day Capt Fitzer
Dalal Mr L M
Harris Mr and Miss
Hill Mr and Mrs
Kebroy Mr P E
Karmarker Rev S
Logie Mr A
MacDonald Miss
Morton Mr Eardley
Puttock Mr J M
Pritchard Mr J H
Polland Mr J D
Romilly Mrs
Romilly Mr
Ross Mr W M
Smith Mr H J
Saville Mr
Saville Miss
Stevens Lieut Col and Mrs
Winterton Mr and Mrs
Williams Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Arratcon Mr
Allen Mr Geo B
Geogehan Capt
Gordon Mr J
Hooper Mr F C
Lown Col
McSwiney Col
Nesbit Mr H
Sardar Singh of Sharpura
Trevor Lieut A P
Westmorland Col

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Cabral Mr Mrs and infant
Leggett Lieut W M
Spalding Lieut W B

# BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at its registered office, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you this their seventeenth report. From the statement of accounts it will be found that the year's working including the balance of Rs. 3,352,14-5 brought over from the last year has resulted in a profit of Rs. 6,898-5-5. You are aware that the directors issued a circular to the shareholders in January last, intimating that they thought it more beneficial in the interest of the company to close the working of the mills until times improved, and they therefore stopped the working and the same has not yet been resumed. The agents have voluntarily given up the whole of their commission for the year under report. This enables your directors to put in a larger amount to the credit of the depreciation fund than what is proposed to be withdrawn from the reserve fund to declare a dividend. Your directors have decided to appropriate the Rs. 39,133-5-2 made up of the profits and the amount given up by the agents to depreciation fund and to declare for the year a dividend of 6 per cent. from Rs. 30,000 withdrawn from the reserve fund, for that purpose. The stock on hand at the end of the year is as usual taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Shamrao Vithal retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Your property, including cotton, yarn, stores and stock in process, &c., is insured for Rs. 9,80,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The above report together with the audited balance-sheet made up to 30th June last, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. was declared. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company for the current year. The meeting unanimously accorded a cordial vote of thanks to the agents for voluntarily giving up the whole of their commission. Mr. P. S. Khareghat was re-appointed auditor and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a match on the Cooperage this evening between the R. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 5-15. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Full-back, Ross; three-quarter backs, Reid, Vines, and Hewson; half-backs, Tucker and Scrymgeour; and forwards, Moore, Cadell, Thornton, Browne, Burnford, Shanks, Turner, and White.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 2 | 32 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 9 | 2 | 43 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 1 | 22 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 25 |
| Total | 11 | 7 | 218 |
| Same date last year | 18 | 13 | 105 |
| Cholera | 65 | 55 | |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 10 | 1 | 53 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 1 | 59 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 4 | 24 |
| Total | 17 | 7 | 223 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 79,025 | 64,859 | |
| Same date last year | 12 | 18 | 112 |
| Cholera | 73 | 56 | |

### INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 15th Aug., 1,99,907.

| Castes and Nationalities. | Week ending 15th Aug., 1900. | From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 15th Aug., 1900. | Since 1st Oct., 1897, up to 15th Aug., 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins | 0 | 1,349 | 2,578 |
| Jains | 0 | 1,059 | 1,322 |
| High Caste Hindus | 60 | 60,212 | 64,702 |
| Low Caste Hindus | 88 | 82,879 | 94,923 |
| Mussalmans | 13 | 11,712 | 21,182 |
| Parsees | 1 | 1,690 | 3,337 |
| Jews | 0 | 638 | 774 |
| Europeans | 0 | 237 | 366 |
| Eurasians | 0 | 229 | 389 |
| Native Christians | 0 | 1,941 | 3,179 |
| Other Nationalities | 2 | 1,477 | 1,722 |
| Unclassified | 0 | 1 | 651 |
| Total | 164 | 1,63,422 | 1,99,907 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 61 12 | 64 80 | 63 99 | 59 56 |
| Saturday, 25th August | 0 00 | 0 20 | 0 16 | 0 25 |
| Sunday, 26th August | 0 45 | 0 27 | 0 38 | 0 43 |
| Total | 61 57 | 65 27 | 64 53 | 60 34 |
| Total fall to Aug. 26th 1899 | 28 84 | 31 63 | 36 69 | 32 1 |
| Total fall to Aug. 26th 1898 | 56 73 | 55 53 | 55 46 | 53 5 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

| | In. Cts. |
|---|---|
| Previously registered | 53 29 |
| From 6 a.m. 24th to 6 a.m. 25th August | 0 40 |
| Total | 53 69 |

MATHERAN.

| | In. Cts. |
|---|---|
| Previously registered | 188 12 |
| Friday, 24th August | 1 46 |
| Total | 189 58 |

DAMAUN.

| | In. Cts. |
|---|---|
| Previously registered | 76 2 |
| Friday, 24th August | 1 7 |
| Total | 77 9 |
| Total up to 24th August, 1899 | 26 30 |

### RAINFALL ON THE B.G.J.P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8 a.m., on the 23rd August :—

| | Bhavnagar Para. In. | ct. | Dhola. In. | ct. | Jetalsar. In. | ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous total | 24 | 92 | 20 | 28 | 36 | 50 |
| Rainfall on the 23rd Aug. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 |
| Total up to date | 25 | 2 | 20 | 28 | 37 | 26 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 80 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·460 | W | 3 | 100·6 | 85·4 | 63 | .. | 12·03 | −1·67 |
| Sirsa | 29·482 | WNW | 6 | 102 8 | 84·1 | 34 | .. | 2·64 | − 7·43 |
| Delhi | 29·553 | SE | 4 | 96·7 | 81·1 | 79 | .. | 9·58 | −10·25 |
| Agra | 29·563 | NE | 7 | 93·0 | 79·9 | 86 | 0·36 | 9 53 | −10·63 |
| Cawnpore | 29·512 | Calm | 6 | 80·3 | 76·4 | 95 | 7·44 | 19·24 | −2·40 |
| Allahabad | 29·530 | WSW | 7 | 81·7 | 76·8 | 98 | 2·42 | 17·42 | −9·91 |
| Jhansi | 29·587 | W | 3 | 82·2 | 78·1 | 87 | 0·19 | 20·90 | −6·93 |
| Jacobabad | 29·415 | SE | 4 | 103·4 | 80·1 | 69 | .. | 3·35 | +0·78 |
| Karachi | 29·516 | WSW | 17 | 90·4 | 80·2 | 77 | .. | 1·67 | −3·99 |
| Jeypore | 29·556 | WSW | 6 | 91·2 | 75·6 | 82 | .. | 14·69 | −6·31 |
| Ajmere | 29·578 | SW | 10 | 87·9 | 76·1 | 84 | .. | 15·99 | +0·27 |
| Deesa | 29·591 | SSW | 15 | 87·1 | 75·6 | 86 | 0·05 | 23·89 | +4·04 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·610 | SSW | 4 | 91·2 | 77·6 | 80 | 0·01 | 12·55 | −1·76 |
| Bhuj | 29·559 | W | 16 | 89·3 | 77·4 | 82 | .. | 15·55 | +4·34 |
| Jamnagar | 29·582 | S | 14 | 85·5 | 76·3 | 85 | 0·03 | 21·23 | .. |
| Rajkot | 29·609 | WSW | 13 | 86·9 | 74·7 | 87 | .. | 37·40 | +15·19 |
| Bhownagar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Porbandar | 29·609 | W | 3 | 89·6 | 76·8 | 78 | 0·05 | 23·52 | +8·90 |
| Veraval | 29·610 | WSW | 13 | 82·5 | 77·8 | 80 | 0·03 | 33·03 | +16·14 |
| Neemuch | 29.632 | SW | 13 | 84·0 | 72·0 | 91 | 0·03 | 20·58 | −1·51 |
| Indore | 29.551 | SW | 8 | 81·3 | 71·6 | 87 | 0·02 | 21·40 | +2·80 |
| Saugor | 29·615 | W | 3 | 78·9 | 73 1 | 91 | .. | 31·51 | −2·56 |
| Jubulpore | 29·600 | WSW | 4 | 81·9 | 75·1 | 90 | 0·05 | 35·32 | −7·99 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·651 | SW | 7 | 85·5 | 74·7 | 64 | .. | 33·18 | −0·05 |
| Khandwa | 29·653 | W | 10 | 87·2 | 73·1 | 82 | 0·14 | 24·40 | +3·75 |
| Raipur | 29·605 | SW | 8 | 90·3 | 75·8 | 88 | 0·46 | 47·32 | +7·33 |
| Nagpur | 29·631 | WNW | 6 | 90·7 | 76·1 | 80 | .. | 37·18 | +5·84 |
| Amraoti | 29·664 | WSW | 13 | 88·2 | 72·3 | 82 | .. | 19·97 | −2·71 |
| Akola | 29·665 | WSW | 8 | 90·0 | 72·2 | 78 | 0·15 | 32·26 | +10·0 |
| Surat | 29·650 | S | 3 | 84·0 | 75·0 | 85 | 0·10 | 30·45 | −4·28 |
| Dahanu | 29·696 | WSW | 10 | 83·4 | 71·2 | 77 | 0·02 | 9·19 | −9·23 |
| Bombay | 29·699 | WSW | 15 | 84·6 | 76·6 | 89 | 0·49 | 60·15 | +4·42 |
| Poona | 29·717 | WSW | 14 | 82 6 | 69·9 | 88 | 0·09 | 22·14 | +7·51 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·710 | W | 12 | 85·9 | 69·4 | 77 | 0·01 | 14·31 | +4·96 |
| Aurangabad | ... | WSW | 13 | 87·8 | 69·2 | 81 | .. | 15·92 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·716 | WSW | 12 | 92·7 | 71·0 | 67 | 0·15 | 11·79 | −2·62 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·731 | WNW | 8 | 84·9 | 76·9 | 93 | 0·12 | 82·63 | −3·92 |
| Belgaum | 29·735 | WNW | 20 | 76·3 | 67·3 | 88 | 0·05 | 56·38 | +26·04 |
| Goa | 29·761 | NW | 14 | 89·6 | 76·4 | 87 | 0·55 | 84·01 | +13·25 |
| Karwar | 29·783 | WNW | 5 | 83·2 | 74·5 | 92 | 0·65 | 120·12 | +24·28 |
| Mangalore | 29·825 | WSW | 2 | 82·8 | 73·4 | 93 | 1·65 | 114·72 | +26·48 |
| Calicut | 29·816 | NE | 6 | 84·2 | 74·0 | 85 | 0·26 | 87·98 | +11·91 |
| Cochin | 29·833 | N | .. | 84·4 | 76·0 | 86 | 0·09 | 55·65 | −0·15 |
| Bangalore | 29·768 | W | 11 | 88·6 | 65·8 | 76 | 0·01 | 8·08 | −4·84 |
| Secunderabad | 29·691 | WNW | 8 | 92·6 | 74·0 | 79 | .. | 14·22 | −3·41 |
| Masulipatam | 29·656 | WNW | 11 | 97·7 | 82·5 | 65 | .. | 14·31 | −2·90 |
| Bellary | 29·750 | W | 12 | 94·2 | 73·4 | 58 | .. | 5·28 | −0·81 |
| Cuddapah | 29·744 | W | G | 100·2 | 78·9 | 61 | .. | 5·19 | −7·92 |
| Madras | 29·710 | W | 7 | 98·5 | 79·0 | 61 | 0·02 | 4·62 | −4·91 |
| Coimbatore | 29·781 | WSW | 3 | 88·9 | 72 1 | 66 | .. | 5·26 | +1·75 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·740 | W | 4 | 99·1 | 79 8 | 61 | .. | 4·08 | −2·41 |
| Negapatam | 29·739 | W | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5·01 | −1·14 |
| Colombo | 29·817 | WSW | 8 | 89·0 | 78·5 | 83 | .. | 17·12 | +0·96 |
| Aden | 29 663 | Calm | .. | 93·3 | 80 3 | 64 | .. | 0·00 | +0·20 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·47 (62·77); G. T. H.=0·20 (64·81); St. G. H.=0·18 (64·13); G. P.=0·49 (60·15).

### SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Delhi, a brisk fall in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small except at Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Guddapah, Bangalore, Madras and Delhi, where the maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess, and at Jhansi, Allahabad and Saugor, where it is 7° to 8° in defect. The highest, temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in almost all districts.

Excessive local heavy rain has fallen at Cawnpore (7·44"); over two inches at Allahabad (2·42); over an inch at Mangalore (1·65"); about half an inch at Agra, Raipur, Bombay, Goa and Karwar; about a quarter of an inch at Calicut, Sholapur, Akola, Khandwa and Jhansi; and very light showers at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin, Secunderabad and Madras.

The isobars indicate the probable existence of a small depression to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam, and the abnormal chart shows a small depression over Sind. The weather is therefore in an unsettled condition all over the country, lying to the north of latitude 16°, and rain in local showers appears likely in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Central India, Gujarat and perhaps in Sind. Rain is also likely along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay.

The mail steamer Egypt left Aden on the 20th and reports having experienced up to longitude 53° E. moderate to light south-westerly and north-westerly winds and a slight southerly swell; thence to longitude 67° E. fresh to strong monsoon, a high sea and cloudy weather; thence to arrival moderate to fresh monsoon, overcast sky, a moderate sea and variable winds with a heavy rain squall near Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th August, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | Inches 29·733 |
| Temperature of the Air | Degrees 82·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·4 |
| Dew Point | 76·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·839 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1) | 9·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | Degrees 84·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 78·5 |
| General Directions of wind | WSW, W, WSW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | Miles 287 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·25 |
| Total fall during month | 15·80 |
| Total fall during year | 59·81 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th | 0·52 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—AUG. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·5 |

SUNDAY—AUG. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 80·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·0 |
| 2 p.m. | 82·1 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·9 |


# BERTIE-SMITH & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.)

## SHARE CAPITAL £45,000; RS. 6,75,000.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

3,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Pref. Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £30,000 (Rs. 4,50,000).

1,500 Ordinary Shares of £10 (Rs. 150) each = £15,000 (Rs. 2,25,000). Payable as follows :—

£3 (Rs. 45) on application. £3 (Rs. 45) on allotment. £4 (Rs. 60) on September 30th, 1900.

The Preference Shares confer the right to a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, and also the right of payment of Capital in priority to Ordinary Shares. The Dividend is payable free of Income Tax either in Bombay or London, at Rs. 15 per £ Sterling.

The Preference Shares are also entitled to participate further in any available profits after this dividend has been paid to the extent of 25 per cent. of the same.

The Ordinary Shares (which will all be taken by the Vendors) are entitled only to 75 per cent. of the available profits remaining after the dividend of 6 per cent. has been paid on the Preference Shares.

DIRECTORS :

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., Chairman, HEUGH S. SYMONS, ESQ. EDWIN R. SMETHAM, ESQ. (of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble), I. DAVID, ESQ. (late of Messrs. S. J. David & Co., Shanghai) and J. STANLEY-SMITH, ESQ. (Managing Director).

BANKERS.

MESSRS. KING, KING, & Co. (Bombay.)
THE BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LD., Delhi.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SMETHAM, BLAND, & NOBLE, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. FERGUSON & IRVINE, Chartered Accountants, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

25, 27, 29, 31, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

## PROSPECTUS.

THE Company is formed to acquire, carry on, and develop :—

(1) The well-established business of Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants and East India Agents now carried on at 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, and at Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

(2) The various concessions enumerated under :—

The firm are the proprietors of the sole rights of sale in India and Burma of the Pasteur Mallie Filter, Naftalan, Fahlberg's Saccharine, Odol, Terrol, and Messrs. Newball & Mason's Preparations, and have special terms as Agents for Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago and London; Messrs. J. & R. Atkinson, Limited of Old Bond Street; Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool; The Berlin Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Limited, Berlin; Messrs. Clayton & Jowett, Limited, Liverpool; Messrs. Farrow & Jackson, Limited, of London &c., &c.

The Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. is well-known especially to the large Industry of Mineral Water Manufacturers, more particularly among the Regimental Soda Water Factories which are in most cases the best organised Mineral Water Makers in India.

They have also a good connection with all the Leading Chemists and Druggists in India and have an Export business with Europe.

The business is a profitable one and is also capable of much further development.

The profits from the year 1895 show a substantial increase each year, and as the initial expenses have been incurred in introducing and establishing the various Specialities, the Indian Rights of which are owned by the Vendors, the future prospects of the business can without any exaggeration be considered most promising, and this with the increased Capital should give a much higher return to the Preference Shareholders than 6 per cent.

The business will be taken over as going concern as from the 30th day of June, 1900. The Vendors will discharge all liabilities of the Firm existing at that date.

The reason for the conversion of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. into a Limited Liability Company is that the Capital of the Vendors has been inadequate for the rapid growth and extension of the business as indicated by the Auditors' report.

The business has in consequence been carried on to some extent by the assistance (with all its disadvantages) of borrowed Capital which it is intended to pay off.

The Company will therefore enjoy advantages which were not at the command of the Vendors.

Mr. John Stanley Smith, who has had the active management of the Firm of Bertie-Smith & Co. for the last five years, will, under agreement, continue to manage the same, and will not carry on or be interested in any rival business of the Company, but will devote his whole services to the interests of the Company.

The assets of the Firm to be acquired by the Company consist of :—

(i). The Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Furnitures, and Fixtures.
(ii). The Book Debts which will be guaranteed by the Vendors.
(iii). The Vendors' Leases.
(iv). The sole rights of sale in India, Burma, and Ceylon of the Pasteur Mallie Filter for a period of about 8 years, with option of extension for a further 10
(v). The sole rights of sale of Odol in India for a period of about 4 years, with power of extension.
(vi). The sole rights of sale of Naftalan.
(vii). The Sole rights of sale of Terrol in India, Burma, and Ceylon for a period of about 2 years, with option of extension for a further 10 years.
(viii). Various other Agencies held.
(ix). The Private Formulæ of the Vendors.
(x). The Good-will of the business.

The value of the Stock-in-Trade, Machinery, Plant, Fixtures, Book Debts, amounted on June 30th, 1899, to Rs. 4,01,604-3-7 at 1s. 4d. Exchange = £26,740-5-9.

The price to be paid for the Purchase of the business is fixed as under :—

STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, FIXTURES.—Actual value as on June 30th, 1900, on the basis of the prices approved by Mr. Eakin (see his report on the same).

BOOK-DEBTS.—The amount standing on the Books on June 30th, 1900.

It is estimated that the total amount to be adjusted between the Vendors and the Company will be about £25,000 (Rs. 3,75,000).

The Vendors claim the option of taking portion of this amount in Preference Shares.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the Indian Monopolies, Private Formulæ, Agencies, Leases transferred to the Company by the Vendors | £12,500 ; | Rs. 1,87,500 |
| For the Good Will | „ 2,500 ; | Rs. 37,500 |
| Total | £15,000 ; | Rs. 2,25,000 |

In adjustment of this amount the Vendors take all the Ordinary Shares.

The Preference Shares (which, therefore, will be the only ones offered to the Public) are thus fully secured and any balance out of £30,000 not required to adjust the amount due to the Vendors for the Stock-in-Trade and Book-Debts will be cash belonging to the Company, which, with the Stock Book debts is amply sufficient to carry on efficiently the business of the Company.

## THE ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT.

MESSRS

# FLAMMARION!!!

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

FOR

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.

AND

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS

at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.

BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
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BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
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and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.

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## LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21¼ inches | 15 |
| Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21¼ ins. | 15 |
| A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches | 15 |

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches | 21 |
| All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches | 31 |
| Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches | 31 |
| The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches | 31 |

G. D. GILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches | 21 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches | 21 |

By R. CATON-WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches, | 15 |
| Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17¼ by 29¼ inches | 15 |
| The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches | 21 |
| "1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches | 31 |

MAUD EARL.

| | |
|---|---|
| What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches | 15 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18½ | 31 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches | 21 |
| Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches | 21 |

T. M. HEMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24½ inches | 31 |


BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.


# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 1-8—3-16.
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 3-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £100 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £92 15-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 3-16 plus 1-16.
Do in New York ..... 61 1-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 1-2 "
Do. in New York ..... 4·87 3-4 plus 1-8.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent unchanged.

Silver to Bombay £90,000.
Silver to Honkong £61,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates unaltered from yesterday and with the Inward Mail letters delivered about 9 a.m., and the Outward Mail closing at 12-30 little, if any, business was done in consequence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| Bank Demand | | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| 3 Months' Sight Credits | | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| do | Francs | 1·69 3-4 |
| Shanghai | 30 days' Sight | Rs. 200 |
| Hongkong | do | Rs. 149 |
| Japan | do | Rs. 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs 94 11-16 for the early settlement and Rs. 94 5-8 for 1st October and during the course of the day rates improved to Rs. 94 3-4 and 94 11-16 respectively at which rate we close.

Memo. of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's Mail, as received from the Public Debt Office, Rs. 6,00,000.

Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 20th and 25th August 1900, Rs. 55,000.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet but steady. Petits are Rs. 1695. Other shares are steady at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet for dear and firm forward. A line of 5,000 tons seeds for Genoa by the Rubattino is reported at 16s. December to February, 17s. March to May, sellers rate now being one shilling higher.

COALS.—Nothing whatever doing.

WHEAT.—White Delhi for April-May is quoted Rs. 4-11-6.

SEEDS.—The market is closed owing to a Hindu holiday.

In Brown Cawnpore a fair amount of business has been done at Rs. 7-4. Rates for other seeds being more or less unchanged.

COTTON.—In consequence of the weaker advices from Home our market is dull and declining. Rates being Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. There has been very small business done to-day as most of the cotton merchants were away this being a native holiday. The sales at Colaba were only 500 bales. New crop prices are lower and we have not heard of any sales being completed this afternoon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine ready | .. Rs. 185 to Rs. 190. | |
| Do F. G. | " ...Rs. 175-180, Jan. 1901, Rs. 175. | |
| Broach Fine | " ...Rs. 215 | |
| Do Good | " ...Rs. 210, Mar. 1901 Rs. 214. | |
| Total week's Sales | | 20,000 bales. |
| " Sold for Exportation | | 1,000 " |
| " Amount forwarded to Consumers | | 32,000 " |
| " Actual Exports | | 3,000 " |
| " Week's Imports | | 33,000 " |
| " Stocks | | 300,000 " |
| Surats—Week's sales | | 900 " |
| Sold for Exportation | | 100 " |
| Stock | | 9,000 " |
| Afloat American | | 30,000 " |
| " Indian | | 5,000 " |

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Spot 5 22-32d. —2-32.

Arrivals closed quiet. Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. this and next month 4 3-8d., Fair Cocanadas C. I. F. this and next month 4 1-8d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| Aug. | Aug-Sept. | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·23 —4 | 5·9 —3 | 4·41 —3 | 4·34 —3 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 3,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 " |
| " to Continent | nil. |
| Mid.-Uplands | 9 3 4—1-8 |
| Futures, month of September | 8·58—9 |
| " " of December | 8·27—10 |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 8,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 15,000 |
| " " to France and Cont'nt | 2,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 80,000 |
| " " at Interior ports | 40,000 |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Comptа and Dharwer | 225 |
| Westerns | 62 |
| Total... | 287 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 302 |
| Linseed | 679 |
| Gingellyseed | 596 |
| Poppyseed | 210 |
| Castorseed | 1,429 |
| Rice | 2,694 |

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £98—1-8.
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £109 do
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities... £93 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-4 plus 1-16
Do. New York ..... 61 1-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·17 1-2 do
Do. New York ..... 4·87 3-4 do
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. do
Do Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent plus 1-8

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Visible Supply | 840,000 |
| " of which East Indian | 73,000 |
| " Stock in London | 11,000 |
| " Quantity in sight | 9,160,000 |

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 5 18-32d—4-32.

Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool

| Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·20 —6 | 5·4 —5 | 4·37 —4 | 4·31 —3 |

In New York Saturday 25th Aug. 1900, 2,000 bales.

Receipts at the Ports.

Exports to Great Britain, nil
do. do. continent, nil.
Mid.-Uplands 9 5-8—1-8
Futures month of September 8·50—8
do. do. December 8·23—4

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here yesterday evening.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 98 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 3-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 109 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers | 62 15-16 |
| Bar Silver | 28 3-16 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th August.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Fort Head quarters, from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) also at Byculla after drill.
2. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 8-45 p.m. to-morrow.
3. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on carriages, &c, at the Club on Thursday, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## NOTICE.

DANCE.—A Cinderella will be held at the Club on Saturday next 1st September. Particulars of which can be seen on the Notice Board. Members can obtain invitations for Non-Members from the Secretaries up to Friday, August 31st.


# LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLELAND-SCOTT—August 1, at Bickenhall Mansions, the wife of Capt W Cleland-Scott, late Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURNE—CARRE-SMITH—August 1, at St James's Norlands, W K Bourne, Lieutenant 2nd Bengal Lancers, to Evelyn Frances Carre-Smith, daughter of Mrs E Willier.

LLOYD—JACKSON—August 4, at St Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, Capt J H Lloyd, 1st batt King's Own Regt, son of the late Major J H Lloyd, R A, to Amy Oliver, daughter of Sir T Jackson, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

DEATH.

STUART—August 4, at Gloucester Terrace, W J Stuart, Surgeon Major (retired) H M Bombay Army, son of the late B Stuart, M D, aged 81.

NASIK.

DEATH.

MILLETT—August 25, at Nasik, Jasper, infant son of George Prideaux and Saide Russet Millett, aged 3 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CADELL—August 19, at Dharmsala, the wife of Major A Cadell, 38th Dogras, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOULKES—August 22, at Salem, Rev T Foulkes, Retired Senior Chaplain, aged 75.

TAYLOR—August 21, at Salem, the Rev Arthur Taylor, Retired Missionary, S P G, aged 79 years and 3 months.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"•" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1900.


IN presenting the Financial Statement at Friday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Monteath, who held the portfolio of the late Mr. Nugent, rightly observed that the Budget contained within itself all the explanation which could be needed and he could add nothing by way of further elucidation. It showed that the position of the Presidency has gone from bad to worse and is in the very depths of financial embarrassment. This in a nutshell described the situation. But fortunately the silver lining of the dark cloud is already visible. It will take a long time to develop itself and to drive away the gloom. But to quote again the words of the late Senior Member of Council, the Indian cultivator exhibits a power of recovery almost as surprising as his incapacity for resisting bad times, and the provincial exchequer will probably do the same. Last year the Council was hopeful with less reason than it has to-day. They counted much on the liberality with which the Government of India had permitted the Local Government to share in the prosperous condition of Imperial finances. And it will be remembered that the Budget then presented was not regarded as making adequate provision for the multifarious necessities of the Presidency. Those necessities it was explained had not stood still during the last few years while the misfortunes of the Presidency forbade any expenditure beyond the absolute minimum for the maintenance of the administration. In consequence the public needs presented themselves then in accumulated volume, but without taking account of past arrears of claims its exiguous resources were unequal to the progressive demands of a single year. The Financial Member explained that Government had been losing revenue for several years in consequence of its inability to strengthen its Revenue establishments in certain tracts where they are admittedly too weak and grave inconvenience was experienced by the public as a result of the lack of the funds needed to provide suitable offices in various places for the transaction of public business. They searched in vain for a source from which to obtain the means wherewith to finance these and numerous other important projects. To carry out such measures as would not wait Government had even then to depend on the benevolence of the Government of India. Had help been refused the provincial treasury would have been insolvent. This was not due to mismanagement or extravagance but to circumstances entirely beyond Government control—pestilence and famine. The necessity for curtailing expenses and for seeking assistance from the Government of India was explained by Mr. Nugent in his own happy manner when he said: "We cannot weather the storm by taking in little reefs in our sails, for to keep the various Departments under weigh at all and escape shipwreck altogether we must spread enough canvas on the administrative masts and yards in the shape of police, schools, public works, general administration and the like, and at the best of times and in the fairest weather we have not so much set that there is much scope left for taking in any. When therefore we are beset first by a tornado of famine and then by a cyclone of plague our only hope left is that the Government of India will assume the friendly *role* of a tug and tow us off the lee shore of insolvency and the rocks of bankruptcy. Moreover it is but fair that they should come to our rescue when we are in distress, for it must be remembered that when they were in difficulties and we for the moment were sailing through what was for us, financially, a summer sea we gave them—I will not say with *empressement* or altogether voluntarily, but still we gave them—not a few lakhs out of our saving to enable them to keep their furnaces burning and their own vessel afloat."

In acknowledging the assistance of the Government of India the Local Government expresses its gratitude for past favours, but its gratitude is of that kind which is a lively sense of favours to come. Such dire and grinding destitution as now overwhelms the Presidency, the new Financial Statement declares has seldom befallen a well-ordered Government. Again it is due to circumstances over which the Government has no control or rather a continuation of the conditions which existed when the previous Budget was presented. "To keep our fellow-subjects alive and to help them regain their former condition of prosperity, nay even to maintain the ordinary administration," the Local Government is at present wholly dependent on the liberality of the Imperial Government. That the Imperial Government can afford to be liberal, the late Finance Member in his posthumous statement presented on Friday did not attempt to deny. Indeed he rightly urged that the Government of India had the wherewithal to be generous. And its generosity exceeded expectations. Still Bombay had realised a large surplus in the revenues of the year 1898-99, and for the ensuing year another large surplus was budgetted for. These surpluses were swallowed up by the Supreme Government. So it was only fair that it should supply Bombay's necessities with generosity. The Budget, notwithstanding the enormous deficit shown, was, however, accepted practically without alteration and the efforts of Government to economise and reduce expenditure were ungrudgingly acknowledged. There is yet no alternative but to ask for help again and still pursue a policy of cheese-paring. Government would not be justified in launching forth at present on any extensive schemes. The Budget of 1900-1901 opens and closes with a balance of nil, and this on the assumption that the current rains will be normal. It is appalling to contemplate what would have been done had the outlook to-day been what it was this time last year when the rainfall was half the total of this. But as it is it has been found impossible to avoid a deficit. It is here that the extent of the help of the Government of India, may be best appreciated, taking upon itself as it does the enormous burden of direct famine relief and making an assignment equivalent to the amount of the deficit which will, however, be very considerably reduced if the estimated transactions on account of plague and indirect famine charges be discounted. No provision has been made for grants to local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure pending consideration of the proposals of district officers on the subject In this position therefore it is easy to be seen that it has been found necessary to cut and pare the administration to the quick; and that Government is compelled to omit provision for numerous urgent wants which to people in happier circumstances it admits might well seem indispensable necessities. Times are too bad for anything but plain necessities; for the luxuries we must wait with patience. We may wait with hopefulness, too, for the outlook is certainly brighter than it was when the statement was prepared.

Apart from the Imperial assignment the revenue and expenditure of 1900-1901 are estimated to exceed the anticipations of 1899-1900 by 16, 61 and 171 respectively. This is counting on increased receipts on account of land revenue If the current monsoon proves favourable, Government looks for the recovery of a substantial proportion of the suspended land revenue and a considerable improvement of receipts under this head as compared with the Revised of last year. Upon this point we know there will be a wide divergence of opinion and as the debate on the Budget—to which we shall refer hereafter—will show, the action of Government is criticised. But the statement fully explains that action, and assuming Government is not misinformed by its officers, justice seems to be on the side of the administration. It is remarkable that backwardness in the payment of arrears of revenue suspended during the last famine has been noticed not among poorest but among the comparatively prosperous, "those enjoying a perfect sufficiency or even an abundance of resources." And the position taken by the late Mr. Nugent was that for Government to connive at immoral endeavours of this kind to escape the payment of what is justly due to the State would be not only a neglect of a primary duty of administration but unjust towards the humbler and poorer tax-payers, who in order that they may not come short in honesty towards the Government which has dispensed relief with no niggardly hand in their time of need, are ready to subject to heavy drain the exiguous resources of which they stand possessed. The policy of Government, as he explained it, is to spare the poor, but to lay the well-to-do under just contribution. With the object of securing a few extra thousands of rupees immediately after the famine, the Government does not intend to press unduly upon the struggling mass of cultivators, or retard that recovery which with the inevitable return in due time of normal conditions may be confidently expected. In order therefore to be both just and merciful, notwithstanding that the arrears of land revenue exceed eighty-four lakhs of rupees, the most that Government proposes to realise is only equivalent to one year's demand and no person will be compelled for the discharge of arrears of revenue either to borrow upon the security of, or to part with, his lands. Mr. Nugent, to whose memory his Excellency as well as most of the speakers in the debate, paid graceful tribute, has left for his successor a valuable legacy of sound principles and safe lines to follow in discharging the varied and difficult duties of a most important office.

A SENSIBLE article on the popularisation of the Army appears in the "Pall Mall Magazine," and although the writer hides his identity he is evidently well versed in the question. Since 1897 there has been every prospect of seeing active service, and this always attracts large numbers of recruits, but the years prior to this date show a great falling off. Special expedients have been resorted to for tempting men to enter the Army. The standard of height has been lowered till it now reaches the ridiculous point of 5 feet 2 inches as a minimum for Artillery and 5 feet 3 inches for Infantry. At the conclusion of the South African campaign, especially since the recent increase in the Army, there is likely to be a falling-off in recruiting, and it is hard to say what expedient will be resorted to by the authorities to fill the gaps that must inevitably occur. What is wanted are more men and a better class of men, and "Searchlight" discusses many useful reforms, which if carried out would remove many causes of offence from the eyes of the soldier. He would make the barrack-room present a less desolate aspect, and suggests the erection of proper lavatories on each floor, and also the provision of separate dining accommodation for each barrack, and in some instances it is understood the authorities have provided for this in the plans for future barracks. "Searchlight" is very strong on the various charges which are stopped out of the soldiers' pay, which he considers are much more irritating to the men than the discomforts of their quarters, and he points out very truly that prior to enlistment the recruits learn nothing of these small charges, and is subsequently sore at finding himself mulct in subscriptions which are not voluntary. A private has to pay three pence per month subscription to the recreation-room, whether he uses it or not. The writer argues that if recreation-rooms are necessary, then the State should defray the whole expense in connection with their proper equipment and up-keep. He has to pay one penny per month for hair-cutting, an operation which is performed by an old soldier, and whose skill is distasteful to the smart soldier who usually gets his hair cut outside. The most irritating charge is barrack damages. When damage is done and can be located the individual has to bear the cost, but when things are damaged or lost and the responsibility cannot be fixed the cost is debited to the whole battalion, and works out to a penny or a penny and a half per month. Such an amount, whether you personally do any damage or not, is perhaps not an excessive charge, but it is nevertheless an irritating one and is much resented by the men. On the other hand, it is of course necessary to put some check on destructive high spirits, and the question is how can the necessary veneration for Government property be generated in a better way? If damage done can be brought home those responsible should be made to pay, but if Government were to forego the charge of one penny per month to each soldier a good deal of grumbling would cease and a grievance be removed. "Searchlight" vigorously attacks the system of charges against a man in hospital, and conclusively shows that apart from losing his services they make 4 1-2d. per day out of stoppages of pay. The whole system of hospital stoppages has been framed to act as a deterrent to patients, and can only be justified on these grounds. The State contracts to provide the soldier on enlistment with the pay of his rank, free quarters, free medical attendance and a free Government ration of bread and meat; but while he is in hospital it certainly does not carry out its contract. The men are not fools, and they resent being swindled just as much as any ordinary business man. The pay of a private is one shilling per day, with 3d. per day for messing allowance, the latter being a recent concession. At the same time his deferred pay of £3 per year was abolished, although he receives on discharge a gratuity of £1 for each year of service, and thus the soldier has only benefited by one penny per day, not threepence as advertised. "Search-light" advocates that Government should provide each soldier with his complete requirements, and not cause him to replace his underlinen out of his own money. Army reformers may possibly be staggered by the cost of reform: where some 150,000 men are concerned a penny per month per man means £7,500 a year; and a three-penny rise in wages would cost the country close on £1,250,000 per annum. They must, however, harden their hearts. A voluntary army cannot always subsist on sentiment, and if we want an effective infantry the time is rapidly approaching when the State must either pay more in competition with the rest of the labour market or be content with an inferior article.

A GOVERNMENT of India resolution on the work of the Survey Department in the past year is published. It states that the enquiries prosecuted by Mr. Stonier in Burma have resulted in the discovery of reefs containing payable gold in two localities. Similar enquiries have been conducted in Wynaad by Mr. Hoyden and Dr. Hatch has been also appointed to the study of Indian gold-fields. The results of his investigations are to be published by the department. Of the Burma reefs with payable gold the first is the Choukpazat reef in the Wuntho district, which has several associated veins, besides a second reef half a mile to the north and two veins nine hundred yards to north-east. Mr. Stonier finds it contains some free gold which can be extracted by simple machinery. Part of it is already being worked, the veinstone giving in all fourteen pennyweights gold to the ton. The second reef discovered by Mr. Stonier is about fourteen miles north of Banmank and consists of quartz nine inches thick which when tested contains pennyweights of gold per ton of ore, also about two per cent. copper in the form of chalcopyrites. Referring to Mr. Reader's work on Rampur and Sohaghpur coal-fields the resolution states that the examination of economic resources of the latter promises good results. About the coal-fields of Palana in Bikaner, visited by the director during the year, Government say that considering the importance of its position, it is highly desirable that its actual resources should be systematically proved. Enquiries are also referred to which have been in progress regarding the prospect of artesian well sinking in Central Provinces, Guzerat and Rajputana. The resolution concludes with an expression of appreciation of the value of the work done by the director and officers of the department during the year.

A SECOND instalment of the report of the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be found on page 6.

THE Amir has now returned, to Kabul, and holds durbar daily as usual. He is in good health.

MR. UPCOTT, Secretary, Public Works Department, returns from leave on the 3rd November.

THERE is a report across the border that Umra Khan of Jhandol died of cholera in the recent outbreak in Afghanistan.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAGGARD has been granted an extension of 12 months in command of the 1st Royal Irish Rifles.

THE latest report from Kabul shows that cholera has practically ceased there.

THE Alwar rifles, under orders for China, have been segregated at Alwar owing to the outbreak of cholera.

THE annual match between the Simla Cricket Club and a Parsee team from Bombay will take place early in October.

THE complete famine reliefs returns for the week ending 18th instant show a reduction of 356,859 persons on the lists.

HEAVY floods on the Ravi, 17 feet above the highest recorded level, have carried away the big bridge between Dalhousie and Chamba.

SOME cases of cholera occurred a little time ago in Khar, a village in the Swat Valley, but fortunately the troops stationed in camp near by escaped infection.

THE cholera returns in Cantonments for the 23rd instant show only five new cases and seven deaths. There was only one death in the Secunderabad garrison, in the 19th Hussars.

MAJOR APPLETON, R. E. on return from famine relief works, is posted to Quetta sub-division as Commanding Royal Engineer. Captain Brewin, R. E., on return from leave, is similarly posted to Peshawar District.

A RANGOON correspondent reports that a construction party who left Kawkareik for Myawaddy to repair the telegraph line, have been missing for ten days. A police patrol has been sent out to find their whereabouts.

THE total mortality on Wednesday was 68. There were ten fresh cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 75. There were eight fresh cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

FORMAL orders are now issued for the reduction of the Political Agent escort at Gilgit to one British officers and 100 rifles. The remainder of the detachment 43rd Gurkhas, 100 strong, will march to Abbottabad by the Khagan Valley route.

SOME time ago the Amir ordered a census of his subjects to be taken with particulars as to age and the number of employed and unemployed in each family. These reports were duly submitted by the Governors of the various districts, and the Amir's object has been disclosed in orders to the effect that all young men not in regular employment are to be induced to enter the army.

THE result of the various postings of 2nd class District Commanders is that Brigadier-General MacCall leaves Peshawur on being posted permanently to Bangalore; Lieutenant Colonel Collins, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who has been officiating in command of the Belgaum District, goes to Peshawur to act there; while Colonel Plowden, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiates at Belgaum.

THE cholera returns for the 22nd show four deaths among the troops at Secunderabad, two in the Royal Fusiliers at Nasirabad, and one in the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry at Alwar. On the 23rd only one case ocurred at Secunderabad, while one death was reported in the Royal Fusiliers, and one case in the 36th Field Battery at Nasirabad. The Norfolk Regiment at Bombay had also one case, and the 11th Company, Western Division, one death at Madras.

WITH the view to equalising the duties of Deputy Adjutants-General for Musketry in the Punjab, and consequent on the re-distribution of commands on the North West Frontier, the Government have sanctioned the following changes in two circles. The 2nd Circle with head-quarters of the Pubjab Frontier Force will include the Peshawar, Malakand, Mardan and Abbottabad district, the 3rd Circle, head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan, the Derajat and Kohat-Kurram Force.

ARRANGEMENTS are now actively proceeding in connection with the Viceroy's autumn tour, and it is practically settled that Lord Curzon will proceed to Karachi, visit Bombay and tour through Kathiawar holding a big durbar for the Chiefs at Rajkot. His Excellency will also probably visit Kutch and the famous Gasoppa falls. The actual movements in Madras and Southern India, however, as well as elsewhere, are largely dependent on provincial convenience, and as yet are only in an uncertain stage. It is quite possible the tour will be one of the longest ever made by any Viceroy, and his Excellency may not reach Calcutta till the 17th December.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Clonbrock to be a Knight of St. Patrick in the room of the late Earl of Cavan.

MAJOR GRANT, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, will probably lecture at the United Service Institute on Musketry questions.

IN contradiction of various reports, the Court Marshal to the Empress Frederick states that her Majesty is well, and that it is not true that an eminent specialist has been called in to see her.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has consented to take the chair at the farewell banquet to Lord Hopetoun, the new Australian Governor-General. The banquet is to be held at the beginning of October.

THE Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of English Freemasons, has appointed Brigadier General Davis, A. D. C., Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, in place of the Earl of Onslow, resigned.

A TELEGRAM from New Zealand announces that the colony has joined the scheme for Imperial penny postage from 1st January next. The Australian colonies are now the only parts of the Empire remaining outside the arrangement.

MR. J. CARWELL WILLIAMS, M. P., has informed the Mansfield Liberal Council that he does not intend seeking re-election at the next election. Sir George Newnes is to be asked to address the constituents with a view to his adoption by the party.

ADMIRAL FIELD is retiring at the general election from the representation of the Eastbourne division of Sussex, on account of his wife's health; but he has invitations from several inland constituencies, and hopes to be a member of the next Parliament.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy, who intended to settle at Turin, has yielded to the entreaties of her son and her daughter-in-law, and will take up her residence in Rome. The news was received with great joy, the Queen being adored by the Roman population.

SIR H. M. STANLEY will not again seek election to Parliament. Mr. F. W. Lawrence (Conservative) who had been selected as candidate for North Lambeth in his place, has withdrawn his candidature. The Liberal candidate is Lieutenant-Colonel Ford, a member of the County Council.

IN consequence of the Duke of Coburg's death, Clarence House, which is officially regarded as a part of St. James's Palace, reverts to the Queen. Her Majesty intends to grant it to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, whose town residence has hitherto been a suite of apartments in Buckingham Palace.

PREPARATIONS are now in progress for the production of the medals to celebrate the South African War. Only one pair of designs has been put in hand, and the present intention is that the medals shall be made of silver. The matrices are now being engraved, and when finished will be submitted for the Queen's approval. Afterwards they will be used in the preparation of the dies from which the medals will be struck. Meantime, additional presses are being erected, and by the time the dies are ready there will be five presses altogether available, which will given an average daily output of about 160 medals. Owing to the great number which will be required, however, it is thought possible that part of the contract will be given to other than the Government works.

THE lot of the London Firemen appears to be a happy one. During the hot weather he is to have the privilege of discarding heavy uniform. So liberal is Commander Wells that he says "he will not object to seeing men on duty at the stations in their shirt sleeves, while straw hats, instead of the regular headgear, may be worn at discretion." This is a charming way of putting it. A Brigade attacking a great fire would look a trifle funny in straw hats. Apart from the great risk from falling bricks, and other pieces of old buildings, each fireman would, we think, require properly armed hat extinguisher, if he was not to spend his time in putting out the fire in his own upper story before extinguishing that in the basement of his neighbour's premises. In case of fire, we are inclined to think, the straw hat might be another "blazing indiscretion."

THE new measuring standards which have been specially constructed by T. H. Montagu Instrument Maker, New Bond Street, for the Indian Polo Association, have been received, and one sent to the member of the I. P. C. Committee representing each of the Presidencies. The first measuring under the new rules took place at Bangalore on the 7th instant. It is not essential that a measuring should be held in connection with a tournament. A measuring can be obtained, with the sanction of the Committee, "at any place and on any date," provided a measurer "selected by the Indian Polo Association Committee" can attend to conduct it. The new standards, which are of the same pattern as those in use at Hurlingham, are fixed at 14-1. Heights are not recorded in the certificates. A pony is granted a certificate as 14-1 or under. With the new standard we may expect similarity of measurement, for if a pony is made to stand correctly, fair and square, it will be difficult for anyone to make much if any difference in passing or rejecting him. The new system is on its trial, and we trust that the measurers entrusted with the work will—for it rests with them—endeavour to make it a success and prevent a repetition of the scandals caused by the laxness of measuring Committees under the former measuring rules of the Indian Polo Association.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE BELGIAN EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

MISSIONS BURNT NEAR AMOY.

ROUT OF BOXERS NEAR TIENTSIN.

GENERAL GASELEE'S APPOINTMENT.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The "New York Herald" states that the Japanese have captured the Emperor of China.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Fighting took place near Tientsin on the 19th inst., in which the Chinese were repulsed by the Japanese and American Cavalry.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

A force of 1,075 British, Japanese and Americans, under Colonel Dorward, routed the Boxers six miles to the south-west of Tientsin on the 19th, killing over 300 of them.

The Allies had eleven wounded but none of them British.

The Belgian expedition to China has been abandoned.

It is stated that Germany forbade it.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Several British and American Missions have been burned near Amoy, where the mob also destroyed a Japanese temple.

Japanese Marines have been landed and are patrolling the foreign settlements.

The Japanese have landed more bluejackets at Amoy.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

A squadron of the Sikhs and American Cavalry left Peking on the 17th to pursue the Chinese Cavalry operating near Tungchow.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The situation at Peking is still obscure.

A Russian despatch, dated Tientsin, 22nd instant, says the Boxers are still strong in the southern part of the City and that the Imperial troops under Ching are still in the Imperial City.

The *Times*, in a despatch, dated Peking, 18th Aug., states that the Forbidden City, according to international agreement, has not been occupied, and adds that, unless it is occupied, the punishment of the Chinese will not be efficient.

One hundred civilians have left Peking and are descending the Peiho to Tientsin.

The *Daily News*, in commenting on General Gaselee's appointment to the Quartermaster Generalship of India, says he deserved even higher promotion, his handling of the Indian Contingent in China being altogether admirable.

The transport Fazilka has arrived at Hongkong.

The foreign transports are arriving daily at Taku.

The Palamcotta has arrived at Hong Kong.

## SOME DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON THE LEGATIONS.

### FRENCH GALLANTRY WITH ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

### CHINESE ENTRENCHED NEAR PEKING.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent who was with the besieged at Peking telegraphs that the Tsungli-Yamen on the 13th inst., made repeated attempts to throw the garrison off their guard by informing them that an order had been issued to cease firing, and then treacherously attacking from all sides with the hottest fire yet experienced. The uproar all night was deafening, but the sound distant cannon encouraged the garrison to make continued resistance.

Food had been reduced to one ration of horse flesh and rice daily.

A highly complimentary letter from Admiral Seymour to the French Admiral Courrejolles concerning the gallantry displayed by the French detachment during Admiral Seymour's expedition has produced an excellent impression in Paris.

The enrolment of Russian Volunteers and Reservists for service in the Far East has been stopped.

A despatch, dated Peking, 19th inst., states that the Bengal Lancers in reconnoitring located a force of Chinese entrenched in the village of Honsi, four miles to the south-west of Peking. It is believed that the best of the Chinese leaders commands it.

The Palamcotta, Antillian and Fazilkal have proceeded North.

## TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

### CHOLERA ON BOARD THE MOHAWK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 23

The Transports Lalpoora and Mohawk sailed for Hongkong yesterday with the following details:—

Embarked on the Lalpoora—A wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry, "D" Section 51st Native Field Hospital, Captain Holland, 4th Punjab Infantry, commands the troops.

Embarked on the Mohawk—Headquarter of the wing of the Jodhpur Lancers, under the command of Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh, and "C" Section 61st Native Field Hospital. Major Turner commands the troops.

The Transport St. Andrew sailed to-day with the siege train bullocks, "A" Section 31st Native Field Hospital, and No. 2 Native General Hospital, Captain Cameron commanding.

A case of cholera has broken out amongst the Jodhpur Lancers on board the transport Mohawk and the transport has been detained in Diamond Harbour pending orders from Army Head quarters. The patient has been sent to hospital.

## FURTHER INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The following are the details of the revised sailings of the Indian troops for China:—

The transport Lalpoora will sail on the 25th instant with a Wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry, "D" Section 51st Native Field Hospital, and Officers and Staff of the 3rd Brigade; the Mohawk on the 25th with "C" Section 61st Native Field Hospital and Headquarters and one Squadron of the Jodhpur Lancers; the Wardha on the 31st, with the Bikanir Imperial Service Infantry, "B" Section 15th British Field Hospital, the General Officer Commanding, part of the Staff of the 4th Brigade, and No. 6 Brigade Supply Column; the Ashruff on the 2nd proximo, with details, Vicker's Maxim Battery, "A" Section of the British Field Hospital, and Siege Train bullocks; the Ludiana on the 2nd, with the Right Wing of the Imperial Service Infantry, and "C" Section 53rd Native Field Hospital; the Landaura with the Headquarters wing of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry and No. 3 Native General Hospital; the Itaura on the 3rd with "D" Squadron Jodhpur Lancers Royal Engineers Staff, Royal Artillery Staff, "D" Section 61st Native Field Hospital; the Umta on the 4th with "B" Squadron Jodhpur Lancers, "A" Section 53rd Native Field Hospital, and part of the Staff of the 14th Brigade; the Rajah on the 4th with Siege Train bullocks; the Uganda on the 17th with "C" Sqadron Jodhpur Lancers, "B" Section 53rd Native Field Hospital, and part of the Staff of the 4th Brigade: the Vadala on the 10th with "D" Section 53rd Native Field Hospital, Engineer and Field Park and the Malla Kotla Sappers; the Nevasa on the 9th with an advance depot of the Postal Department, Military Telegraphists, Photo-Litho Printing Sections, "C." Section 62nd Native Field Hospital, supplementary Ordnance Park Medical Store Depot and British General Field Hospital and the Sirsa on the 13th with the Sanitary establishment and "D" Section 62nd Native Field Hospital.

The R. I. M. S. Clive sailed from Hongkong on Saturday for Wei-hai-wei.

The Nevasa left Hongkong on Saturday for Calcutta.

The transport Vadala left Hongkong for Calcutta on Thursday.

The hospital ship Carthage, from Bombay, reached Hongkonog on Saturday.

The Mombassa took 259 Siege Train bullocks, the Rajah will take 130, the Sirsa 115, the St. Andrew 520, the Ashruff 30, and the Islanda will probably convey the remaining 200. After shipping the Siege Train bullocks, the Rajah will proceed to Madras to embank a wing of the 28th, Madras Infantry.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### GENERAL ACTIVITY.

### DISASTER TO THE LIVERPOOLS.

### LIEUTENANT CORDUA EXECUTED.

### CAPTURE BY BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Lieutenant Cordua was shot yesterday morning within the precincts of the gaol at Pretoria.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated the 23rd inst, says that Baden-Powell, yesterday, rescued one hundred prisoners and captured twenty-five Boers, including a German Artillery officer, and also Captain Vandermerwe, of the State Artillery.

The British patrols at Brandwater Basin have unearthed 140,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition, 12 Krupp shells and 200lbs. of dynamite.

Two companies of the Liverpools yesterday by mistake advanced into a hollow out of sight of the main body and were promptly surrounded by the Boers and lost ten killed, 46 wounded and 32 missing.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

De Wet crossed the railway midway between Patchefstroom and Johannesberg and is making for the Free State.

Delarey summoned a detachment of the City Imperial Volunteers at Bank Station to surrender which was merely a ruse to cover De Wet's movement.

General Buller is encountering considerable opposition near Leeuwkloof.

Lord Roberts has arrived at Wonderfontein.

General Pole Carew has occupied Belfast.

The enemy are holding the ridges near Dalmanutha.

General French is moving east of Machadodorp.

General Carrington is in touch with Lord Methuen, who is at Zeerust.

## THE PRETORIA CONSPIRATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 25.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, Aug. 25:—

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post* wires from Pretoria that Lord Roberts has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the court-martial on Lieutenant Cordua, the ringleader in the recent conspiracy at Pretoria. The decision has given great satisfaction in the army and is likely to have a deterrent effect on the Boer malcontents.

General Baden-Powell's engagement with Commandant Grobler's rear-guard at Pienars River, on the 21st, was a brilliant affair, well-conceived and capitally executed. The enemy were completely taken by surprise and routed.

General Baden-Powell succeeded in rescuing one hundred British prisoners. He also captured twenty-five of the enemy, among the number being a German officer.

## THE HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Emperor William and the Prince of Wales together yesterday paid a visit to the Empress Frederick near Homburg.

It is understood that her health is in a precarious state.

## GLOVE FIGHT IN NEW YORK

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The fight between Fitzsimmons and Sharkey at New York resulted in Sharkey being defeated in two rounds.

The winner meets Jeffreys for the championship.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## THE SHAH AT OSTEND.

### HONOUR TO THE AGA KHAN.

### RECEPTION OF A PARSI DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 25.

H.I.M. the Shah, during his visit to Ostend, entertained H. H. the Aga Khan as his guest, treating him with marked distinction and conferring upon him high dignities, including the "Tams-ul-Hoomayun," an Order reserved for royalties, and a State Robe. The Aga Khan made valuable presents to the Shah and gave a grand banquet to his Imperial Majesty on the eve of his departure.

His Majesty held a reception at which a Parsee deputation was received by the Shah who was attended by his Prime Minister. The proceedings were of the most cordial description.

Their replies to the addresses were very satisfactory.

The Shah conferred the Order of the Lion and the Sun on Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree.

## AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

A customs circular is published notifying that refunds will be made to importers concerned of the difference between the rates of additional duty actually charged on different kinds of Austrian sugar imported into India, which were shipped from Austria-Hungary before the 1st August, 1899, and the rates since ascertained to be chargeable thereon, after making the maximum allowance for maximum duty paid by the Austrian Government. No refunds will be made on sugar re-exported by sea to a foreign port, the drawback on which has been calculated on the amount of duty paid at the time of import but funds of excess duty will be given on Austrian sugar sent to Kashmir in bond.

## CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

Yet another corps belonging to the 4th Brigade for China now reports cholera, the 28th Madras Infantry having to-day had two admissions to hospital and one death from this disease.

The other units also appearing on to-day's cholera returns are the 5th Bombay Cavalry, 19th Punjab Infantry, 4th Hussars, H Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and 19th Bengal Lancers, which have had a few sporadic cases.

## POLICE PROVIDENT FUND.

It is notified that subscriptions to the Police Officers Provident Fund will henceforth be optional in case of native officers of the department.

## RAJAS' TRIPS TO EUROPE.

### GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS.

In a Resolution in the Foreign Department, published to-day, the Government of India lays down uniform rules to be observed by the Local Governments in regard to the sanctioning of visits to Europe by Native Princes. All such visits are to receive the prior sanction of the Government of India. In this connection the Government of India lays down (1) that repeated absences from India of Native Chiefs should be regarded as a dereliction and not as a discharge of public duty; (2) that visits of Princes and Chiefs to Europe should only meet with encouragement in cases where the Local Government is convinced that benefit will result from the trip both to the Chief and to his people— that is to say the criterion of compliance is not to be of private convenience, but personal and public advantage; (3) in cases where such permission is recommended by the Local Governments and is granted by the Government of India it is to be understood that so far from this constituting a ground for an early renewal of the request it is a reason against it, and that a suitable interval of time should elapse between the return from travel and the submission of a fresh application for leave. Lastly, the Resolution states that "it should be the business of Local Governments, as it is of the Government of India, in case of Princes and Chiefs under their direct charge, carefully to watch the effects of foreign travel upon the character of environment and by the temptations of European society, than they are to be an incentive to duty or aspirations for reform, and that the result of European tours particularly, if too frequently, repeated is more often a collection of expensive furniture in the place and of questionable proclivities in the mind of a returned traveller than increase in his capacity for public or political service, by rulers in any other country in the world, and one which is only sacrificed or impaired by gross misconduct on his part or by some other offence of exceptional gravity. In return for these advantages Government are entitled to claim that the Ruler shall devote his best energies, not to the pursuit of pleasure, nor to the cultivation of absent interests or amusements, but to the welfare of his own subjects and administration. Such a standard of duty is incompatible with frequent absence from the State even though these may be represented or inspired by the pursuit of knowledge or by the thirst for civilization. In proportion as a Chief becomes infected with these tastes and inclinations, so in many cases is he apt to be drawn further away from, instead of nearer to, his people. It is not denied that advantages may result to both parties from the widening of the range of knowledge of an intelligent ruler and from application to his local administration of lessons acquired in the school of Western experience. Cases have occurred of such felicitous consequences and the Government of India have no desire, by any revulsion of policy, to preclude or retard their recurrence. But it cannot be denied that such cases are on the whole in the minority, that habits of restlessness and extravagance are even more likely to be inculcated in the Oriental mind by the sudden change and habits so as to be able to base their future recommendation not only upon general principles but upon a careful study of the individual case."

In the body of the Resolution the Government of India further say that they hold very strongly to the opinion that the first and paramount duty of a Native Prince or Chief lies towards his own State and people. By the protection and authority of the Supreme Government he is guaranteed a security of tenure in his exalted station.

## MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

Major H. Appleton, R.E., is posted Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta sub-district.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

New rules for regulations of the Aden settlement are notified.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act is made applicable to Secunderabad and Bangalore Cantonments.

Mr. Buller Hughes Roberts is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan, while Captain A. Maconaghy is posted to a Simla appointment.

Captain A. B. Dew is posted as Assistant to the Political Agent, Quetta; and receives six weeks' leave.

## IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure that your readers will be interested to learn the progress of a scheme, supported in every quarter of the world, to commemorate the dead, from all parts of the British Empire, who have fallen in the South African war. For the inception of this plan I can claim no credit whatever; but it has been handed over to me by its originator to be developed on the widest possible basis. I therefore venture to ask you for a small portion of valuable space to lay before the English-speaking public a short sketch of the arrangements now in progress. Lest I should seem premature, let me say that I write now for two reasons—first, because so large a scheme needs long and careful preparation; secondly, because I think it of great importance that there should be no risk of the attention of the public being distracted, by other possible suggestions, from the plan that has already received a support which may fairly be called not merely national, but in the widest sense imperial, as you, Sir, will be in a position to judge from the lists, which I enclose herewith, strictly for your private information.

A very widespread expression of sympathy has been obtained for the broad general principle that the names of all our dead should be in some way permanently preserved in an appropriate building in London, whether they were British-born, or whether they came from the Colonies whose assistance in this campaign has marked the birth of a coherent and united Empire, in which every part is ready to share in the common responsibility and to bear the common burden. In order to give this feeling a practical form a large number of gentlemen have signified their willingness to become members of what may be called the First General Committee, a body that is drawn from a very wide area, and will carry authority wherever the English tongue is spoken. Its numbers are not yet quite completed, but it is already fully representative of the present Cabinet, of both Government and Opposition in the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, of every branch of religious thought, of the Privy Council, of the Lords Lieutenant of Counties, of the London County Council of Art and Letters, of the learned Societies, and of every Colony under the British Flag.

The objects of this Committee have already been received with approval in the highest quarters, and at the proper time, probably within a few days after active military operations in South Africa have ceased, I shall be at liberty to ask you to publish the names of its members for the information of the public. Later on, too, after the first general meeting has enabled us to distinguish the plan most likely to commend itself both in the Colonies and at Home, I shall hope to lay before you details as to the form this memorial will take, the site suggested, the method of raising funds, and other matters on which it is impossible as yet to dilate. If I seem unnecessarily vague now, I can but plead the great importance as it appears to me of not starting so large a project with any hard and fast ideas, and of not saddling a committee with any stereotyped recommendations that might in some cases repel a large section of the public sympathy. But in the interval, before any definite conclusions have been arrived at, apart from the general acquiescence of a large and representative body in the fact of a future memorial to be built in London, I shall be very glad of any suggestions in the shape either of warning or advice.

I think I need hardly say more to commend the attention of English readers to the broad principle which the Committee has been organised to support, and I look forward to the day when, under the sanction and authority of their names, a definite and fairly detailed scheme can be brought forward, after the close of the war.—Yours, &c.,

THEODORE A. COOK.

Savile Club, 107, Piccadilly, W.

## VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO DR. MACKICHAN.

A MEETING of the past and present students of the Wilson College was held, on Friday evening, at the College Hall, to present a valedictory address to their Principal Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who is shortly proceeding to Europe on furlough. The hall was crowded with students, there being also a number of ladies and gentlemen among those present. The Rev. R. Scott presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, read a telegram from Mr. Shahani, a former professor of the College, expressing his sympathy with the object of the meeting and asking the students to give a fitting honour to their Principal.

Mr. Ali Akbar Mirza read the following address:—

We, the past and present students of Wilson College, have heard with regret that you are very shortly proceeding on furlough to Europe, and consider it an appropriate occasion to request your acceptance of this modest tribute as an expression of the high esteem in which we hold you. We beg to assure you of our appreciation of that earnest zeal and indefatigable industry which you have always displayed in the discharge of your duties as Principal and Professor and of your admirable and unceasing efforts towards advancing the interests of this College, efforts which have greatly helped to place it in the foremost rank amongst educational institutions of its kind in this Presidency. While we thus recognise your worthy representation and promotion of the best interests of our College, we cannot but highly express our admiration of the sympathetic disposition and kindly wisdom you have manifested in your relations with the students. You have been ever active in encouraging and promoting brotherly feelings amongst the students of this College and unifying their interests, thus drawing them into a closer bond of union. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude your constant endeavours to inculcate upon your students the highest standard of duty, and we feel that those endeavours are prompted by a genuine interest in and love for the College and its students. Realising that such labours as yours call for an interval of rest, we conclude with an earnest hope that your well-earned sojourn for a brief period in your own land will restore you to us with renewed health and strength, and that vigour of mind which, during your whole tenure of office, you have so eminently displayed.

Dr. Mackichan and Rev. Mr. Scott were then garlanded by Miss Banaji, M. A., and presented with pretty bouquets of flowers, a similar honour being also paid to other professors of the College.

Miss Dastur next read an address on behalf of the lady-students of the College, which contained references to the services rendered by Dr. Mackichan in cause of higher education among women of this Presidency.

A third address was presented on behalf of the Literary Society of the College. Each address was accompanied by gifts in the shape of silver work.

Dr. Mackichan, in acknowledging the addresses and the gifts, said he felt so overwhelmed by the kindness shown to him, that it was difficult for him adequately to express his gratitude. This hearty meeting, so full of good-will and student enthusiasm did one good at the end of a long period of service. He thanked those students who had taken part in this movement and also those who had guided it for their kindness towards him. At the same time he might be permitted to say that it gave him great pleasure to receive a special address from ladies, which was delivered in so graceful and becoming a manner by one of their most distinguished lady-students, Miss Dastur. He had watched with the greatest interest the development of this side of the College life, and some of his pleasantest memories were connected wit the student life of some of those ladies, notable among whom was the late Miss Ruttonbai Ardeshir Vakeel, who was in the truest sense an ornament of this college, as she was an ornament of her home. Her brilliant career in this College had made an indelible impression on his mind. In the same way the life of other lady-students was exemplary in all respects. One reason why he should press for the development of this side of higher education in India, apart from its own intrinsic worth, was the influence which it was bound to exercise upon the education of men; and he was glad to say he had seen in their students a spirit of gentlemanliness and gallantry, developed and fostered by the presence of lady-students. Dr. Makichan referred to the cordial relations that existed between the professors and the students, and paid a warm tribute of praise to the gratitude which was invariably shown by Indian students towards their preceptors. He had known students in many lands, but he could say that no class of students was more grateful, more receptive and appreciative of every honest effort for their good than the students of India. (Loud applause.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Indian Forester:"—A friend of mine told me that crows could by instinct find out if the atmosphere over a particular region was unhealthy, and, if so, that they would migrate to a healthier atmosphere. My house is surrounded by a number of trees, where these birds are housed in hundreds. It so happened, early in April last, they commenced thinning out, till they had disappeared to the last crow. Quite simultaneously with their migration, cholera broke out, and now that cholera is fast disappearing the crows are again mustering in their former strength.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 10.

### THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

SIR CHARLES DILKE thinks that the Dissolution will be put off until next year. I have met one or two Members of Parliament who are of the same opinion, but the immense majority of her Majesty's faithful Commons seem to share the belief of the "Times" and other influential organs of the Press that unless something entirely unforeseen occurs we shall within ten or twelve weeks from now be in the thick of a General Election. The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made at Bristol on Wednesday, has not altered by one iota the views of those who have plumped for the autumn of the present year. He was inclined, like Lord Salisbury at the Surgeons' feast, to treat the subject half playfully. He had, he observed, seen it suggested that that would be a convenient occasion on which he might make a declaration to his constituents of the time at which an election would occur. He was always anxious to expose his innermost feelings to his constituents, and he would tell them when they might expect an election. They might expect an election with absolute certainty in the early days of November (here some one prematurely shouted "We're not afraid") for Bristol Town Council. When the laughter which greeted this little joke had subsided the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded still in the same jocose manner. He rather gathered, however, from the way in which they received his observations, that they were thinking of another kind of election and that they would like to know when it was likely to occur. He was very sorry to confess that he was more ignorant than the talented and inventive gentlemen who acted as lobby correspondents of the provincial papers. He did not know and, he ventured to say on the highest authority, nobody else did. The man of all others with whom it rested to advise her Majesty, on the question of dissolving Parliament was the Prime Minister, and only the other day the Premier stated to an audience in London that he did not know when the election would take place. Therefore, he was afraid they must possess their souls in patience, knowing that there was an unwritten law that no Parliament should last for a seventh Session, and therefore calculated that some time between now and the commencement of the seventh Session there would be a General Election. Considering that the seventh Session of the existing Parliament came to an end on Wednesday there is force in the remark that Sir M. Hicks-Beach's comments on the question are not illuminating. There is an unwritten law that a Parliament shall not last more than six years and perhaps that is what the right hon. gentlemen meant to say. But the present Parliament has only just entered upon its sixth year. Cabinet Ministers, no doubt, are privileged to affect an air of mystery and concealment; but they are expected to make an effort to be reasonably accurate. One of the strongest reasons why in my judgment the Government or rather its most masterful member Mr. Chamberlain may be supposed to get the election over this year is the desire to avoid deferring an appeal to the country until after the full effects of the War Expenditure on the pockets of the public are felt. Already the pinch is beginning to be felt but nothing like to the extent it will be twelve months or even six months hence. One of the minor reasons is the somewhat naive admission made by Mr. George Wyndham, the one man by the way who has made any sort of reputation during the past Session, within a few hours of the prorogation. He was asked whether in the event of a General Election, railway warrants would be issued to men doing duty with the colours in the United Kingdom in order that they might record their votes. The question, he replied, would be considered in the event spoken of; indeed it had been under consideration that morning. Many other indications of an early dissolution are spoken of. A Conservative Member who had booked his passage to Canada in the belief that there would be no dissolution this year has suddenly, after a private interview with the principal ministerial Whip, decided to remain; a second has let his house in Scotland and foregone his autumnal visit north of the Tweed in order "to devote the whole of his energies to the work of keeping his constituents in a good humour." A third has reluctantly given up a much-cherished project of a visit to India and the Far East; the higher officials of the two Houses are all making their holiday arrangements with a view to the probability of having to return to Westminster in November for the re-election of the Speaker and the swearing-in of peers and commoners. The private secretaries of Ministers are doing the same; and more significant, still, unwonted activity is observable at the Conservative and Liberal head-quarters at a time when in ordinary circumstances there would be nobody there and nothing to be done.

### THE BLOEMFONTEIN CORRESPONDENCE.

But in the opinion of some people one of the most patent signs of the early approach of the electoral struggle is the manner in which that astute "electioneerer" Mr. Chamberlain is working the supposed incriminating correspondence. He is, unless his motives are much misrepresented, determined to use the mysterious letters referred to for all and perhaps more than they are worth. Mr. Chamberlain assumes the garb of innocence and when charged with wishing to make party capital out of the matter, pleads that his only desire has been to remove the exaggerated impression abroad as to the character of the correspondence. "But who," his opponents retort, "created that exaggerated impression? How would the Press have known of the existence even of such letters if the Colonial Office had not told them?" Certainly the way in which the thing first came out and the evidently concerted action of those who put friendly questions on the subject in both Houses of Parliament last Friday are calculated to raise suspicions. Mr. Chamberlain in his statement which was substantially the same as that made by the Under-Secretary in the House of Lords said that he proposed in the first instance to send the letters to the "alleged writers" and to ask if they desired to offer any explanation. "Her Majesty's Government," he added, "will await their reply before deciding on the question of publication." Liberals contend that anybody else but Mr. Chamberlain would have communicated with the "alleged writers" before saying anything, and that at any rate it is his duty to publish them at once so that the public may know exactly what the letters contain. Questioned by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Tuesday, Mr. Chamberlain said that copies of the letters were only sent to the "alleged writers" on the previous night and he had not had time to receive an answer. Thereupon he was asked whether in the event of the "alleged writers" refusing to give permission for the letters to be published would he undertake the responsibility? He replied:—"I have not given the gentlemen an opportunity of refusing permission. All I have asked is whether they have any observations or explanations to make." Sir Wilfrid Lawson aided by the irrepressible Mr. Swift MacNeill and the fiery Mr. Lloyd George returned to the attack at the closing sitting on Wednesday. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his reply justifying his action, let slip the remark that perhaps the letters were forgeries—an admission that the Irish members with recollections of the Pigott case greeted with ironical cheers. It was expected that Mr. Labouchere, why I do not know, would join in this bantering of Mr. Chamberlain but the non-gentleman remained silent. He has however taken another means of explaining his views on the subject. He observes:—"Who the three M. P.s were whose letters were secured I do not know, but if any of these letters merely asked for information respecting the administration of martial law, and were written before the outbreak of the war, I see no reason for any complaint." Mr. Chamberlain was then romancing in Blue Books, and publishing articles from all the Rhodesian papers in them accrediting fully the Rhodesian legend. Why, then, should not any M. P. have written to South Africa to ask what were the real facts in regard to martial law—which, if my memory serves me, was not proclaimed until after the war—I do not understand. The letters, Mr. Chamberlain said, were to be sent to the writers with a demand for explanation. They will, I trust, decline to give any explanation, for whatever the letters may have contained, it is essentially a Chamberlain notion that the Colonial Secretary has a right to call upon M.P.s to explain to him anything that they may have written. The Liberals asked that the Hawksley letters should be submitted to Parliament, in order that the country should be in a position to form its estimate of them. Mr. Chamberlain should publish the letters of the M.P.s, instead of expressing his disapproval of them, and instituting a secret tribunal—consisting of himself—to question M.P.s respecting them."

### MR. BURDETT-COUTTS AND MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR.

In his Bristol speech Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the Session which came to an end on Wednesday was the dullest he ever remembered. This is the universal opinion, but the closing days were far from dull. Indeed it is rarely that a Session except it be just before a General Election winds up with such a display of party feeling, and may I say personal bitterness? Certainly the element of personal bitterness entered into the angry encounter that took place between Mr. Burdett-Coutts and the Leader of the House on Tuesday. The Hon. Member for Westminster took advantage of the Appropriation Bill to renew his complaint that the Hospitals Commission has not been entrusted with compulsory powers to call witnesses and examine them upon oath. Fear of being made to suffer in their professional prospects will, he contends, prevent a certain class of desirable witnesses from coming forward, and he proved his point by quoting from private letters received by him from such persons. His concluding words requesting Mr. Balfour to take a more serious and sympathetic view of the question were, perhaps, a little irritating, but they scarcely justified the amount of warmth displayed by the First Lord of the Treasury, and which seemed to suggest that he is really in want of a holiday. By a curious mistake he took Mr. Burdett-Coutt's closing words or "lecture," as Mr. Balfour styled them, to apply to the party of which the hon. gentleman "professed to be a member." When Mr. Burdett-Coutts denied that he had referred to the party Mr. Balfour savagely replied: "If the hon. gentleman confines his attack to myself apart from my colleagues I can afford to treat it with contempt and I do treat it with contempt." His accusation against Mr. Burdett-Coutts of attributing to the timid people he had spoken of "incredible meanness and cowardice" was a striking illustration of the fact that there is more than one thing in which Mr. Balfour is a child. His best argument against conferring on the Romer Commission compulsory powers of the kind suggested was that they would be of no avail in self-governing colonies.

### THE WAR CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

On the eve of the prorogation the report of the Select Committee on War Office contracts or rather of the majority was issued. It is generally regarded as a disappointing document to use the word the "Times" applies to it. With reference to the great cordite question, while the Committee are satisfied that the orders were allocated with the single object of securing the best results to the public service, they consider that in any case in which it might be thought desirable to allow a tender to be modified, a like opportunity should be afforded to all the firms tendering. The next paragraph is worth quoting in full:—"Whilst your committee have received evidence of some cases in which bribes were offered in connection with War Office contracts, and have heard of a few cases in which bribes may have been accepted, your committee have learned from many quarters that there is a widespread belief in the existence such of bribery, and having regard to this fact and to the acknowledged prevalence of secret commissions in private commerce, they think there is ground for suspicion that such cases may occur also in the public service, and they have some doubt whether the system under which detailed inspection takes place gives complete security against it." Finally they recommend that the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act 1889 should be extended to the Government service.

### LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

A national loss. These words used by Sir Edward Clarke in the Admiralty Court this morning fitly sum up the feeling universally prevalent regarding the unexpected death of the Lord Chief Justice of England a few hours ago. People who only heard Lord Russell of Killowen speak in Parliament or on a public platform would never have realised that he was the great man he is admitted by the entire legal profession to have been. His reputation was made in the Courts and before he reached the Bench. He was the greatest advocate of his day and as such his name will go down to posterity.

### MR. HART-DAVIES'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Thomas Hart-Davies, the ex-Judicial Commissioner in Sind, was, on Monday, as I anticipated, unanimously selected to be the Liberal Candidate for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark in opposition to the sitting member, Mr. J. Cumming Macdona, who began life as a clergyman of the Church of England, but who is best known to the public as an authority on dogs. Mr. J. Renwick Seager, the London Schnadhorst, tells me that Mr. Hart-Davies has made an exceedingly favourable impression on the Rotherhithe people, and that the more they see of him the more they like him. I should have thought that he would have been too cultured a man for a transpontine working class constituency, but such constituencies not infrequently prefer men of the academic type and the late Professor Thorold Rogers was at one time member for the district of which Rotherhithe forms a part and subsequently represented Bermondsey. In those days Southwark formed one constituency and every voter of the district had the privilege of voting for two candidates. At present Southwark is divided into three constituencies, one of which returns a Liberal (Mr. Causton) and the other two Conservatives, Mr. Hart-Davies's opponent and Mr. Alfred Lafone, a local worthy. For very many years under the old arrangement no Conservative had a chance in Southwark but, at a by-election in 1870, the Liberals lost one of the two seats, or rather threw it away, as they ran two candidates, the late George Odger and Sir Sidney Waterlow. At the General Election in 1874 they had three candidates with the result that the representation continued to be divided. At a famous by-election early in 1880 the Conservative champion, Sir Edward Clarke, captured the second seat, but his memorable victory was short-lived. Within two months Lord Beaconsfield misled by Sir E. Clarke's success as to the real feeling of the country dissolved Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone returned to power with a large majority. In Southwark the Liberals retook both seats, Sir Edward Clarke, the victor of a few weeks previously, being handsomely beaten. Since 1885 West Southwark has always returned a Liberal, Rotherhithe a Conservative, while Bermondsey had changed its mind more than once. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Hart-Davies can succeed where four others have failed. In 1895 the Conservative majority was close upon 2,000 and in 1885 was upwards of 500.

### THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Whether intentional or otherwise there is an indirect rebuke to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the excellent letter, which the Bishop of Hereford has just addressed to his clergy. Very different is the spirit of that letter from the unfortunate communication addressed through one of his secretaries by the spiritual head of the Church of England to Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M. P. Dr. Percival, not yet being Archbishop of Canterbury, cannot appeal to the clergy at large to come to the support of the sufferers by the Indian famine and his letter is primarily intended only for incumbents in his own diocese, but the suggestion he makes may, perhaps, be acted upon in other parts of the kingdom. The suggestion he offers is that special efforts to increase the relief funds should be made in connection with the approaching Harvest Thanksgivings, which are so striking a feature of the religious life of England. He has, he says, no wish that the good work at home should suffer, but he asserts that experience shows how ready and how generous is the response of the people to the cry of want or suffering, when it reaches their hearts and in the sad plight of India at this moment we have one of the most touching appeals that he can remember. He points out that on July 28, the Viceroy of India reported that the number of persons receiving relief was 6,266,000 and that during the week ending July 21, 11,413 deaths from cholera occurred in our own famine-stricken districts and the Native States. The Bishop adds:—"To grasp the practical meaning of such appalling figures as these, or to gain any idea of the suffering they represent, is for us in our circumstances, almost impossible. It is as if, here at home, the entire population of Wales and Ireland, or, let us say, eight times the whole population of Herefordshire,

Shropshire and Worcestershire, had at this moment to be kept alive by Government relief; and the death-roll from cholera of the one week ending July 21 is equivalent to more than half of the in habitants of the city of Hereford, or just about one-tenth of the population of the whole county. As we think of all those thousands meeting starvation, disease, death, entire families together, in their long-suffering patience, with hardly a cry of complaint, while we are joining in our Harvest Thanksgivings, and saying with more or less of serious thought—'What shall I render unto the Lord for all the benefits that He hath done unto me?'—the contrast will surely move us to give generously out of the pity of a thankful heart." Dr. Percival is right in saying that the people generously respond to any cry of distress that "reaches their hearts." The present cry of suffering India has not really hitherto reached the hearts of the English people. Why?

### THE LATE HON. JOHN NUGENT.

The melancholy news of the death from cholera of the Senior Member of the Bombay Council has been received here by all who knew him with profound regret and sincere sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Nugent. His manner was thought by some to be cold but a little incident that occurred within my own experience many years ago, gave me an opportunity of seeing that this apparent frigidity was only on the surface, and that he was really an exceedingly kind-hearted man. It is characteristic of the way in which distinguished service performed by our fellow-countrymen in India is so often overlooked at Home that beyond the bare telegraphic announcement of Mr. Nugent's death not a line has appeared in the "Times," or so far as I am aware in any other prominent journal. In this connection I may say that I had a call two days ago from a Dr. Shone, who has a very simple cure for cholera (save, of course, in famine camps, where there is great debility of body and no recuperativeness in the system) and who I believe proposes addressing a letter to you setting forth his remedies. He was anxious to get his views before the public in India, and, therefore, called upon me for counsel in this respect. He thinks of proceeding to India, but judging from the way in which he spoke of this, I should say his mind on this point is not yet made up. It would be a boon beyond price if a simple remedy really could be devised for the most terrible of all Indian diseases, which, now and again, carries off some of the ablest of Indian civilians.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

The *Times* in its issue of last Saturday contains the following:—"A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in December, between Mr. Hugh Butler, second son of the Master of Trinity and Assistant Librarian at the House of Lords, and Miss Margaret Latham, second daughter of Mr. F. L. Latham, J. P., of Gad's-Hill place, near Rochester, late Advocate-General in Bombay." It will be remembered that I was able to make a similar announcement many weeks ago.

Major W. A. Plant, R.A., has just obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelship. He will be remembered by some in Bombay as a very amiable member of the staff of Sir Richard Temple when Governor of Bombay. A bit of a "scientist" himself Sir Richard had always a fondness for the scientific corps, and at the time I speak of all his aides-de-camp if I remember rightly were gunners. I believe that if it had been possible for him to do so Sir Richard would have turned his energetic Military Secretary (the late Colonel Rivett-Carnac) and his accomplished Medical Officer, the present Presidency Surgeon, into officer of the Royal Artillery!

### THE DEATH-ROLL.

Sir Richard Wood, retired diplomatist; Lieutenant-General Sir William Drysdale; Herr Liebknecht, the well-known German Socialist; and Ary Renan, painter and author.

## THE SABATHU LEPER ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Sabathu Leper Asylum is in much need of funds just at present. With famine prices making the cost for each individual double what it was when prices were normal and the income remaining about the same or even less, I cannot make ends meet. We have at present 97 adult inmates, two being Europeans. The asylum is situated in one of the four areas, where the proportion of lepers to the population is the largest in India, about forty in ten thousand; and there is no other asylum near to take in the large number of lepers found in this region. They are the first to feel the want and in increasing numbers are seeking admittance. A little help at this time will be much appreciated and enable us to meet the increased expense.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M. D.,
Superintendent, Leper Asylum.

Sabathu, Punjab, August 18.

## SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the House of Commons on August 2, when a division was challenged on the vote for £22,000 for the Houses of Parliament Buildings, the Chairman named Mr. MacNeill and Dr. Tanner as tellers. When the vote had been passed,

The Chairman said,—I have to inform the Committee that during the course of the division the hon. member for Mid Cork, having been named as a teller, came to me and, after using some insulting language, told me that he considered it was great impertinence on my part to have done so. In these circumstances I consider that his conduct was grossly disorderly. (Cheers.) Within the meaning of Standing Order 27 I must therefore request the hon. member to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of this sitting. (Cheers.)

After the numbers in the division were announced Dr. Tanner took a corner seat on the second bench below the gangway behind Sir Charles Dilke. On hearing the above intimation of the Chairman's the hon. member rose from his seat, and, with exaggerated gesture and voice gradually swelling in passionate "crescendo," he proceeded to defy the Chair. Loud cries of "Order" were raised from all quarters of the House, but they were passed unheeded by the hon. member. He descended the two steps leading on to the floor of the House very slowly, addressing Mr. Lowther with passionate vehemence all the time, and pointing at him with outstretched arm. Dr. Tanner paused in the centre of the floor, and, notwithstanding the loud cries of protest from the general body of members, he continued to cast imputations at the Chair. The space at the Bar was crowded with members, and there was great excitement throughout the House which was fairly crowded. When the hon. member reached this point there appeared to be a momentary danger of a conflict with some hon. gentlemen at the Bar who were obviously incensed at this breach of Parliamentary decorum; but fortunately a wide gap was made for the passage of Dr. Tanner, who, with theatrical gate and a melodramatic shout of "Ha! Ha! Ha!" disappeared beyond the folding doors leading to the interior of the House. In thus withdrawing in obedience to the ruling of the Chair.

Dr. Tanner (Cork, Mid) said,—Of course I will go. (Loud cries of "Order.") I simply say this. You told me first that my merely asking a question was an impertinence on my part. (Renewed cries of "Order" I ask only for justice in this place. Prime Minister's minion as you are. I despise the lot of you. (Renewed cries of "Order.") As an Irishman I will leave the House with greater pleasure than I entered it. I tell it to your teeth; you are always the same. (Cries of "Order.") Ha! Ha! Ha!

## THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA ON AGRICULTURE.

### IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE BREEDING.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda was present on August 8 at the sale of Sir James Blyth's Jerseys and Southdown sheep at Blythwood, Bishop's Stortford. His Highness at the luncheon in responding to his health, said:—

I am not accustomed to make speeches, therefore, you will kindly take an indulgent view if I pause for a sentiment or a word. If you were to examine the prevailing practice in India, or scan the treatises on political science written by the Hindoos, you would find that the establishment of a royal Household is not considered complete without a sufficient number of cattle attached to it. The objects of this custom are manifold, the chief of them being to supply the palace with pure and fresh milk, and to have ready at hand well-bred animals for military purposes. You will hardly find a native State which does not maintain more or less cattle. We in Baroda maintain a certain number. The Goojerat, Malwa, and Mysore cattle are considered the best in India and I would suggest to Sir James whether it would not be worth his while to breed some Gir cows here. India, as you know, is a great agricultural country, and it takes great interest in everything that concerns the agricultural animals. I have encouraged model farms, cattle shows, and have given facilities for their better breeding. In conclusion, let me thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for drinking my health, and you, Sir James, for giving me this opportunity of being present here to-day.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona on Friday,

The Hon. Mr. Monteath, in presenting the Budget, said:—A very melancholy interest attaches to the Financial Statement, which I have now the honor to lay before the Council. It may be said to be a posthumous work of the late Hon. Mr. Nugent, and it is probably the last of his work which will be seen by the public. Hon'ble members indeed, received copies under his signature, but it is now to be published after he has gone from us. Your Excellency has already referred in eloquent and touching words to the irreparable loss we have sustained, and that renders it unnecessary for me to say much. Indeed, I could not trust myself to do so. I was, I think, longer and more intimately associated with him than was any body else in India, and my feeling is correspondingly acute. Of his virtues which were patent to the world I need say nothing. They have been referred to by your Excellency, publicly extolled by Government and by the press, and universal regret for his sudden and untimely end in very sad circumstances has been manifest. Nor would it be suitable for me to dwell long on those virtues which were obvious only to those who came into close contact with him. But this much I may say—there never was a staunch or more genuine friend, and to his intimate friends only was kdown the depth of sympathy which characterized him. As already stated, hon'ble members have been furnished with copies of the Financial Statement, and it will save time and be, I think, convenient to everybody if it be taken as read. It contains within itself all the explanation which can be needed, and I can add nothing by way of further elucidation. It will be enough, I think, if I make a very few remarks on the general situation and on the change in it since the statement was prepared.

#### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

On the only previous occasion on which I have had the honour to attend what is usually called the Budget Meeting of the Council, several honourable members generously admitted that our position called for sympathy rather than adverse criticism, and as we have gone from bad to worse and are now in the very depth of financial embarrassment, we shall, perhaps, even excite compassion. The last year of the fifth Provincial Settlement—1896-97—began in hope and ended in gloom, severe famine and plague having combined amongst their more serious effects to turn an anticipated surplus into a large deficit. We struggled through the first year of a fresh settlement—1897-98—under the pressure of both these calamities and perforce had to depend, as it has been expressed, on the charity of the Government of India, who had to bear all the direct famine charges and give a contribution to make up the deficit. The second year of the settlement—1898-99—began with a brighter prospect, as there was a favourable season for agriculture and there was no contraction of cultivation caused by the famine, but the hopes were blighted by another wide-spread epidemic of plague and instead of beginning to build up a balance, as expected by the Government of India, we had again to be dependent on them for the clearing of a considerable deficit and they also made a contribution to let us start a new year 1899-1900 with a balance of 15 lakhs. But this new year was more disastrous than its predecessors. The plague was no less virulent and we have been afflicted by a famine, of the like of which there is no historical record, it has come in the Deccan after an unprecedentedly brief interval since we were struggling with another, and Gujarat has suffered to an extent which no body who has witnessed the apparent prosperity of that province would have dreamt of. Hon'ble members will observe that the direct famine expenditure was estimated to be in the past year one and-a-quarter crore and is estimated to be nearly two crores and half in the present year. That gives a total of nearly three and three-quarter crores as compared with one crore and fourteen lakhs in 1876-77 and 1,23,30,000 in 1896-97 that is to say about three times the cost of either of the previous two great famines. But I greatly fear that the actual expenditure will much exceed the estimate. The drought continued in Gujarat till the end of last month, and the demand for relief instead of gradually declining, as had been hoped, from about the middle or end of June became immensely greater.

#### MORTALITY IN GUJARAT.

There is now a gradual though slow reduction in the numbers on works, but a large expansion of gratuitous relief owing to high mortality is being given in Gujarat on a scale which was never before contemplated. The highest number (exclusive of dependants on workers) gratuitously relieved in 1876-77 was 92,492 and in 1896-97 was 88,749. The number is now much over half a million; the exact figures in last returns are 5,40,435. I am sorry to say that so far as I can learn in spite of this lavishness the mortality is still high in parts of Gujarat, but a large proportion of it we cannot at present, at any rate, even estimate—what proportion—is amongst immigrants. It is very important to bear this fact in mind in considering the mortality figures. Of the people who are not discovered till they are past recovery there can be no doubt that most are not British subjects. At one poor-house I visited more than four-fifths of the inmates were from Native States, and at others also the proportion was large. A glance at a map shows how closely British territory in Gujerat is interlaced with territory of Native States, and of course the more liberally relief is given the more will foreigners be attracted. Until a census is taken we shall be unable to estimate what the mortality amongst our own subjects has been. The direct famine expenditure is, as hon'ble members are aware, borne by the Government of India, but the indirect expenditure is debited in the Provincial Accounts, and of course revenue of almost all kinds falls off in a year of famine. The net results to Provincial finance which, as usual, are prominent in the accounts of two financial years, have been that in 1899-1900 the Government of India after taking over the direct famine expenditure as before stated and plague expenditure to the amount of nearly 13 1-2 lakhs, had also to give us 20 1-2 lakhs to square the account, and that in the current year on the assumption of a normal season there is estimated a deficit of nearly 33 1-2 lakhs, which the Government of India have again to make good. Of course in these circumstances the settlement, in the fourth year of which we now are, is merely a thing of paper. Absolutely necessary services are paid for out of Provincial revenues so far as they will go and the balance has to be met from Imperial funds. We cannot incur any optional expenditure whatever, no matter how desirable it may be. However we have not amongst all our troubles got into the slough of despond, and now again hope rises high.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Since the Financial Statement, which is in the hands of Hon'ble members, was prepared, there has been a remarkable change for the better in the prospects. Rain has been ample in every part of the Presidency except Bijapur. It has, indeed, been in some places rather excessive, but now we have a break, which will be very beneficial. If we get good rain in September or October, there is every chance of bountiful harvests. In some parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country the sown kharif area is considerably above the normal—in Sholapur it is over 50 per cent. more, and although in some of the districts, especially Khandesh, there was great mortality amongst cattle, it appears likely that there will be little if any contraction of cultivation in the Central and Southern Divisions. At least fair kharif crops are now almost assured there. In Gujarat it is too soon to speak with confidence. The loss of plough cattle has been enormous, but not so great, perhaps, as some people supposed. A census taken in June showed in Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals a decrease of 40 and 51 per cent., and it is thought that in the latter district, at any rate, a considerable number sent to grass in Rajpipla and elsewhere have returned in the interval. The estimated loss in Kaira and Broach was 43 and 38 per cent. Importation was going on very rapidly at the end of June and beginning of July, but was checked by the continuance of drought. It has, doubtless, recommenced. I have heard that in a few places cultivation by manual labour, which we have done all that is possible to encourage, is being carried on to a considerable extent; but generally the people don't seem to take readily to it. Returns which we have got up to the middle of the month show that cultivation is proceeding as rapidly as could be expected. It is little over three weeks since it was begun, and in Kaira and Surat already about two-thirds of the area reserved for kharif have been sown. In Ahmedabad, Broach and the Panch Mahals the proportion is scarcely half of that, but sowing has been retarded by excessive rain. It is, however, of course, impossible to say yet how far land will lie out of cultivation owing to the want of means. Hon'ble members will see that there has been an absolutely unexampled generosity in assistance to provide such means. Of the total of over 92 1-2 lakhs referred to in paragraph 24 as takavi advance in the current financial year, practically all has been allotted for the purchase of cattle, seed and fodder and for the maintenance of people while cultivating. We hope to get still further assignments for assistance in rabi cultivation. Through Government and the charitable fund sharing the cost of fodder cultivators have got much of what was available for Rs. 2 per 1,000 lbs. A large proportion of the gratuitous relief, which is being given is for the maintenance of the poorest cultivators, while they are carrying on agricultural operations. I am, of course, speaking only of State expenditure. There has also been given most generous aid from charitable funds subscribed not only in this country and in England but in foreign countries and notably America, for which benevolence the Government and the public are grateful. Well, Sir, we hope and think that with a favourable season and the help which has been given there will be generally a rapid recovery from the effects of the famine. Previous experience leads us to expect it in the Deccan. We have not had such experience in Gujarat, and there are circumstances which differentiate that province from others. There was a very great loss of cattle in several districts in 1877 and 1897, but the loss has been both numerically greater in Gujarat this year and has been very much heavier in respect of value, for the oxen of Gujarat are generally much more costly than those of the Deccan. I have given some figures as regards plough cattle, but it is understood that the loss of buffaloes, cows and young stock has been considerably greater and that means a material diminution of wealth besides adding to the difficulty of replenishing for future years. But there cannot be much doubt that there is still much capital left in so fertile a province as Gujarat, though it may be in comparatively few hands, and it will come out to be utilized when there is good prospect of profit. In the current year much of the land which was ploughed last year and has not grown even grass can do with a mere scraping, and the cattle which are available will probably be enough to cultivate a proportionately large area while the produce after a year of fallow is likely to be unusually abundant. The most disquieting circumstance is that there has not yet been any material fall of prices. I fear that indicates that considerable need for State relief is likely to continue until some crops are harvested, and that is likely to increase famine expenditure still further, beyond our forecast.

#### LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

The only other item in the account to which I need allude is the estimate in paragraph 10 of the amount of land revenue, of which the collection was suspended in 1899-1900, according to the revised estimate. Hon'ble members are aware that the financial year ends in the very middle of the working season, and it is exceedingly difficult to estimate how much revenue will be brought to account before 31st March and how much after. The Revised Estimates for 1899-1900 and Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 have been framed on the assumption that at the close of the former year the collection of 84 lakhs would be suspended and that the collections of the latter year up to the 31st March, including the realization of arrears would fall short of the normal by about 17 lakhs; in other words that one crore plus one lakh of the demand would remain uncollected on 31st March, 1901. That according to all previous experience would be a very liberal arrangement. But in the four Northern Districts of Gujarat much greater difficulty has been experienced in realizing Government dues than was anticipated and I find that according to latest accounts the collections for the revenue year fall short of our estimate by over 32 1-2 lakhs. It seems improbable that more of the arrears will be collected than was anticipated, and I doubt whether the amount of the demand not realized at the close of the current financial year will fall far short of a crore and a half. Hon'ble members are aware that only one-fourth of the loss on that account falls on Provincial revenues. The vagaries of plague are such that the effects of it also on our finances cannot be forecasted with any confidence. For the present, however, the signs are distinctly hopeful. We have got well through the monsoon without any epidemic, and except in Bombay, Poona and Belgaum cities there are but rare sporadic cases. There are some indications of recrudescence in Poona and Belgaum, but they are not yet very distinct and there are hopes that the spread of the disease may be prevented. In respect of famine, therefore, the outlook is very much brighter, and in respect of plague it is not materially less bright than when the Statement was prepared. I trust that nothing which I said at the beginning of my remarks will lead hon'ble members to suppose that we wish to disarm criticism. We welcome honest straight-forward criticism such as may be expected from Hon'ble Members of this Council, and if it discloses any weak points in our armour we will do our best to repair them.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: With your Excellency's permission I should like to add to what has so happily and appropriately fallen from your Excellency, one word of personal grief and regret at the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our hon. colleague Mr. Nugent. My Lord, I was associated with him in this Council ever since the Council began the discussion of the Budget in accordance with the Reformed Councils Act of 1892. We have had many passages of arms with perfect good humour, and the robust liberality which he brought to bear on every question was one that it was impossible not to admire. I may be permitted to add my word along with those of the members who have spoken, not only in lamenting the loss of a most useful public official but in deploring the loss of a valued and dear private friend. My Lord, as I have said I was associated with him in Council ever since 1893 when the Budget began to be placed before this Council under the Reformed Councils Act. Then Mr. Nugent was not the Revenue Member of the Bombay Government but it was his fate to become such and it was his fate to have almost entirely very adverse Budgets to deal with. But the cheerfulness which he brought to bear on all discussions of financial matters brightened the debates in the Council and enabled members to deal with financial questions in a way which I believed gained the approbation of the President.

#### PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

I have said that he had to struggle with adverse budgets almost from the beginning, and on this occasion when we are so full of famine and plague and the calamities which have befallen this Presidency owing to those dire disasters, I am very anxious that we should not forget that the adversity of those budgets was rather in the first instance due to the inadequacy of the assignment which the Imperial Government has been making to this Presidency under the revision of the Provincial Contracts. This is the fourth year of the current Provincial Contract which began in 1896-97, and I think your Lordship must be aware by this time that at the time of the revision the Hon. Mr. Nugent fought very strongly to obtain from the Imperial Government a further assignment of thirteen lakhs a year. Unfortunately the Imperial Government did not see their way to give him such a further assignment, and I venture to say that the ordinary difficulties that the Provincial exchequer has had to deal with during the period of this contract have not been a little owing to that circumstance. In the Financial Statement Mr. Nugent pointed out very carefully how the proportion between revenue and the ordinary expenditure falls short of the assignments made by the Imperial Government. It is perfectly true that the Imperial Government has had to bear all the direct famine charges and a considerable portion of the plague charges, and I quite agree with what has been said in the Financial Statement that we ought to be very grateful to the Imperial Government for the enormous sums which they have had to disburse in this Presidency in consequence of the direct famine and plague charges. I am not quite prepared to say that we should be thankful to the Imperial Government for their generosity in this matter, for we have to consider that supposing there was no system of Provincial Contracts the Government of India would have had, if there was nothing left in the Provincial Exchequer to bear all those charges and at the same time carry on the current administration of the Presidency. Therefore I think the word generosity is, perhaps, a word that is not quite apt. But I am still bound to say that we should be very thankful indeed for the sympathy and great liberality with which the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, has assisted this Presidency in the dire circumstances in which it has been placed through famine. He has never spared one rupee in fulfilling the pledge which he gave when he first made his statement of the policy of Government in regard to famine for the purpose of saving life. I think it is due to the Government of India and the head of that Government to acknowledge that the pledge has been unstintedly carried out. The Hon. Mr. Monteath has told us the enormous sums—I think he has told us it was 3 3-4 crores—disbursed in direct famine charges in regard to this Presidency. But though it is perfectly true that the Government of India have been very liberal in this respect still in regard to the current expenditure, the treatment which they have accorded to the Bombay Presidency is not, I venture to say, what it had a right to expect from the Imperial Government. Mr. Nugent in the Financial Statement he has left us, has pointed out that the ordinary revenue and expenditure have not been able to balance themselves in consequence of the inadequate assessment which the Imperial Government made by the last Provincial Contract. In the first paragraph of the Budget it is pointed out that "the year 1898-99, which was the second year of the current Provincial Contract, opened and closed with balances of 5,00 and 15,04 respectively, both these balances being, as honorable members are aware, supplied by special grants from the Government of India. The total revenue of the year, inclusive of an aggregate Imperial contribution of 48 75 for grants in aid of plague expenditure and Provincial resources, amounted to 4,01 62 as compared with 4,29,98 and 4,02,04 entered in the Budget and Revised Estimates. The ordinary revenue showed a moderate improvement over that of the preceding year. Measures of famine relief, which were unavoidably continued in several tracts till late in 1898, and operations in connection with the plague, which included large subventions to local bodies in aid of their outlay, caused an expenditure—direct as well as indirect—of 41,90. Inclusive of this sum, the total expenditure amounted to 4,51 58 against 4,29,19 and 4,52,64 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates. If we exclude on the one side the expenditure on account of the two calamities, plague and famine, and on the other the special Imperial contributions referred to above, the ordinary revenue and expenditure aggregated 4,12 87 and 4,09,68 respectively. This small surplus of 5,19 was an improvement upon the Budget Estimate of 1 84 and was only attained by rigorous economies of expenditure."

#### IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM BALANCES.

Now your lordship will observe that this result was obtained, as we know, by sacrificing what was at one time considered an indispensable thing for the healthy condition of the provincial finances, namely, the irreducible minimum balance of twenty lakhs. It has always been laid down as a principle of the financial policy of Local Governments that they should so contrive their budgets that there should always be an irreducible minimum of twenty lakhs. Those twenty lakhs, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned have disappeared altogether and the only adjustment of revenue in 1898-9 was that there was a small surplus of 3 1-2 lakhs; but that surplus was obtained by rigorous economies on expenditure. He could only get on by small contributions from the Imperial exchequer and were able to open the year with a balance in consequence of the contributions of 5 lakhs and 15 lakhs by the Government of India. In regard to 1899 and 1900 it is pointed out that if the Imperial assignments referred to above and the indirect famine charges (8 lakhs) and all plague charges (17,46,000) be left out of account the ordinary revenue is expected to fall short of the ordinary expenditure by 23 53,000," so that your lordship sees that in this year again, leaving out famine and plague charges the province was unable to balance its ordinary revenue and expenditure and that, too, though rigorous economies had been practised in the previous year and have had to be practised in the year here mentioned. Then in regard to the budget year it is pointed out, "The Imperial Treasury have undertaken the enormous burden of direct famine relief at an estimated cost of 2,47,92, and have made an assignment of 33,40 to cover our deficit. In this assignment may be included 17,71 for plague charges and 9, 30 for indirect famine charges. If the estimated transactions on account of plague and famine be discounted, the ordinary revenue still falls short of the ordinary expenditure by 7,71. No provision has been made for grants to local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure pending consideration of the proposals of District Officers on the subject. It is obvious that in this position it has been necessary to cut and pare our administration to the quick; and we are compelled regretfully to omit provision for numerous urgent wants, which to people in happier circumstances might well seem indispensable necessities. Thus, your lordship sees that in consequence of the inadequate assignment which the Imperial Government made to us on the revision of the Current Contract the Presidency has not only given up the irreducible minimum of 20 lakhs but they have always been on the wrong side of the account. I should like to call attention to the paragraph which immediately follows (paragraph 5) and I must confess that I was not a little startled, knowing the history of the transaction referred to in that paragraph to read what is there stated. Your lordship is aware that when the Bombay Government was, if I may so use the term, taunted with having a large surplus and not spending it, Lord Harris in the first year when the Budget was placed before this Council took it as a matter of pride that they were following the policy of spending the surplus balances and one thing that he particularly mentioned was that they were going to spend 16 lakhs on the provincial railway (Hyderabad-Umarkot). That contribution from the provincial surplus was enhanced by a contribution from the local funds. We always were under the impression that this provincial line was an asset in the hands of the provincial exchequer, representing portion of the surpluses which they had been able to accumulate by the system followed in the expansion of the revenue of the Local Government. But I was naturally startled to find that under the arrangement with the Government of India the whole line is now declared to be an Imperial concern without giving back the sums spent by the province upon the line. It is true, it is pointed out, that supposing the claim of the Bombay Government to recover that amount was admitted it would be all sunk in the enormous contributions which the Government of India have made for famine plague and other things. Well, as a matter of principle, it seems to me that the Government of India ought to acknowledge that so far as this line and the money invested in it are concerned they are assets which belong to the Provincial Government, and on that account it is the Provincial Government which should receive, if the railway is taken over by the Imperial Government, the amount spent from provincial funds in building that railway. This is only in passing and I go back to what I first pointed out, that the dislocation of the provincial budget is not simply owing to the famine and plague, but to the inadequate assignment that the Bombay Government was able to secure after a great struggle at the time the Provincial Contract was revised. My Lord, it seems to me that the time has come when this Government should protest most strongly against the treatment this Presidency has received from the Imperial Government in this matter. I would remind the Council of the way in which this Presidency has been treated ever since 1882. The present System of Provincial Contracts was introduced by Lord Mayo in 1870. It was then very tentative and very imperfect but it went on until 1877 because there was no limit fixed at that time to the contract. In 1877 the system proved so beneficial that it was turned into a quinquennial contract. Larger assignments of revenue were made over to the Provincial Government. It happened that the year was coterminus with one of the great famines that overtook this Presidency, the famine of 1877. That famine so completely exhausted the resources of the Provincial Government that not only had the Government of India to pay all the expenses of famine relief, but to make as in the present year further contributions to the provincial exchequer for its ordinary expenditure. Then when the contract was revised in 1882 the Government of India adopted a very wise policy—a policy to which I hope in consideration of all the circumstances they will revert—they gave very favourable treatment to the Bombay Presidency in regard to the contract settled in 1882; so favourable was it—I am almost tempted to say unfortunately because of the consequence that ensued—that in 1887 the Provincial Government was not only able to assist the Imperial Government by a contribution of 20 lakhs but was able to build up a surplus of 52 lakhs beside

#### ACCUMULATING SURPLUSES.

This system of accumulating surpluses has been a most unfortunate one for this Presidency for when the contract came to be revised in 1887 the Imperial Government not only took away the surplus of 52 lakhs but they cut down the future assignment by another 50 lakhs for the whole period of five years. It was to be ten lakhs a year. The Bombay Government really lost by having taken care to build up a large surplus not only its surplus, but its assignments were cut down for the next five years by another 50 lakhs. I am sorry to say that the Bombay Government did not profit by that experience, and did not see that the best use they could make of the revenue was to spend it on the moral and material progress of the Bombay Presidency. In the year 1892, however, though we were so cut down, we still built up another surplus of forty lakhs and that too after giving the contribution to the Imperial exchequer of 17 1-2 lakhs. We did not utilize the surplus though we obtained it by the expansion of our revenue managed under the efficient system followed by the Bombay Government, and the result was that the contract, I was going to say, 1897. Though the times were then exceedingly bad because plague had already declared itself in the latter part of 1896, much the same terms were given to us. A further assignment which, I believe, the late Mr. Nugent or the Government of the day thought was absolutely necessary for the needs and requirements of the Presidency was not given to us, and that is the reason why so far as the ordinary revenue and expenditure are concerned we are absolutely now in the same position as before, and are living so to say on the charity of the Government of India. The Bombay Government have to thank themselves for this state of things. What I mean by that is that as their policy was that by efficient administration they expanded and increased their revenue, unfortunately they did not spend the increased revenue upon the needs and requirements of the Presidency. There were many occasions upon which I ventured to submit that the Bombay Government would be usefully spending the monies upon the progress of the Presidency. The one thing that I was harping upon was the re-organisation of the police force. Sometime ago a sum of six or seven lakhs of rupees was apportioned which was inadequate for that purpose. On more than one occasion I have drawn the attention of the Council—and Sir Charles Ollivant will bear me out in that respect—that the police as at present organised are absolutely unable to check dacoities. I am not speaking of large and sensational dacoities, but small dacoities which are taking place throughout the whole of the Presidency. It is impossible under the system of police organization in the model for any villages to prevent his being dacoited if four or five or six men combine for the purpose of looting his house. Under the Arms' Act these villagers are not armed, and the consequence is that they cannot resist five or six men if they are armed. Dacoities have really spread throughout the whole of the Presidency, and sometimes have reached large dimensions as we who have to deal with the appeals in the High Court very well know. This is one item of expenditure which ought to have been incurred from the large surplus built up by the Bombay Government.

#### ORGANISATION OF POLICE.

With regard to the organization of the police another point is that it should be organized on a different basis. It may be that it will cost a great deal more. Your Lordship must have recently read in the papers an observation of a Sessions Judge in dealing with a case of police torture in which the judge Mr. Beaman—has pointed out that it is a common statement that torture is one of the common adjuncts of a police enquiry. In old days, I remember, we used to harp upon this, but then we were told that we were simply exaggerating. There was a case here and a case there, but it was by no means so prevalent as to be a common adjunct of police investigation. High judicial authorities and Sessions Judges, in all parts of the Presidency, have made this admission that so far as crimes are concerned the police are not able to detect them, but there is a system of torture which leads to the ordinary evidence which is placed before all criminal courts, namely, confessions. As I pointed out on the last occasion that unless in this country confessions are made absolutely inadmissible, it will be impossible to put down torture to which police officers resort rather than go through the arduous process of detection. It will be impossible to put down torture unless the police are organised from a different class of men. Subordinate officers, such as head constables, chief constables, and inspectors should be taken from a better and higher class of men. I admit it will lead to an additional expenditure, but it is an expense entirely justified by a reform and amendment that will take place in the administration of justice and the protection of property throughout the Presidency. Then in regard to education this surplus could have been spent very well on certain urgent educational objects. We struggled for a long time in regard to a law college and it is only latterly that certain changes have been made in regard to that law school against which so many complaints have been made. But even the University which was receiving merely a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 had its allowance cut down as I was told once in Council because the financial exigencies of the Presidency were such that even that sum could not be spared for its educational needs. Lord Sandhurst when he came out to Bombay took a very great interest in primary education as his predecessors had done before him. He went so far as to inspect the buildings of primary schools in the City of Bombay. He found them so thoroughly miserable that he laid it down as one of the chief objects to which he would devote his attention during his administration that the City of Bombay should secure good buildings for schools of that class. The Municipality was ready to meet his Excellency in this matter more than half-way and a scheme was laid before Government for a loan under which the contribution for interest and sinking fund would have thrown a burden of Rs. 50,000 on the Corporation and of Rs. 50,000 on the provincial exchequer. Unfortunately Government declined to entertain that proposal because even with the surplus I have mentioned the financial condition of the Presidency was such that they could not guarantee to undertake a permanent liability of that character for some years. This was the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to not utilising its surpluses. They were, therefore, naturally at the revision of every contract carried away by the Imperial Government. But while they were not utilising the surplus due to the expansion of the revenue on works of utility in the province, in another direction I am afraid they went a little too far and that was they really increased and fostered the increase of revenue almost to an unjustifiable extent.

#### LAND REVENUE.

In regard to that increased revenue—the present head to which I refer is land revenue—we have been raising our voices for several years in regard to the rigidity of the Bombay revenue system, a rigidity which was admitted by one of the most distinguished revenue officers this Presidency ever had, the Hon. Mr. Hope. He admitted that the Bombay system was so rigid that it brought the ryot to a state of indebtedness. The Deccan Agricultural Indebtedness Commission pointed out the same thing. I may at once admit that the Revenue officers of the Bombay Government have resented what they consider a reflection on their system; but, my Lord, I do say that so far as the land revenue system is concerned, this Government took a fatal step when in 1876 it passed, what is known as the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act—an Act by which the limited and partial jurisdiction which Civil Courts had over proceedings of Revenue officers was taken away. It was predicted at the time that the result of that course would be that with every desire to be honest and conscientious, to be kind and sympathetic to the agricultural peasant over-assessment was inevitable. That Act was undertaken by the Bombay Revenue Department in consequence of a certain case which had taken place in which the Revenue officers were found not to be able to support the assessment they had placed on certain land. I suppose the Hon. Mr. Monteath can remember the Kabilpur case which gave rise to the Bill for this purpose. It began in 1873 but the discussion went on till 1876, when a case was decided in the Surat Court. In that instance the judge pointed out that the Revenue authorities had ridden roughshod over all the rights of the people in land. This case which is well-known in this Presidency, went, on appeal, to the High Court. The judges who presided were Sir Michael Westropp, one of the most distinguished Chief Justices we ever had, and Sir Maxwell Melvill who was afterwards one of the most distinguished Members of this Council. It was pointed out that the inevitable result would be that the land in the Presidency would be over-assessed, not by the desire to press hard on the agricultural population; but in the nature of things while human action was guided by human feelings and sentiments. Referring to the allegation that had been made that the Civil Courts were really meddling with the peoples' assessments the Chief Justice went on: "They have with much astonishment learned that such an opinion is held in a quarter which is entitled to better information; and they remark that had such a jurisdiction been even claimed by the courts it would have been asserted in the Canara case. The Revenue Department, says the judgment, when acting within the bounds of the liberal discretion which the law entrusts to it, cannot be interfered with by the Civil Courts. It is only when it passes those bounds and violates the rights of property, or otherwise transgresses the law, that the courts can interpose. Those who wish well to the preservation of British power and honour in the East, and whose field of view extends beyond the frontier of a department, will not desire that this limited and salutary power of interposition should be destroyed or impaired." And later on he said: "In conclusion, we must hope that the facts of this case were not fully known to those members of the Revenue Department on whose advice the assessment of this village of Kabilpur has been nearly quadrupled. Such an absence of knowledge, however, would indicate a system of investigation so imperfect, perfunctory and one-sided as if not liable to judicial supervision, must endanger the rights of property. Of that system we regret to say that this case would be no isolated instance. We are reluctant to think that the alternative hypothesis could be true—namely, that, notwithstanding an ample knowledge of the facts (which have been so satisfactorily established in the District Court and here) there could have been so much indifferent over-zeal for the Revenue as to induce any officer to manifest such a deliberate disregard for ancient vested rights as it would be painful to think could be possible under British rule. A recurrence of similar cases would go far to shake the belief of her Majesty's subjects in this country in the permanence of any landed property whatsoever."

Now, my Lord, in spite of the protests of the whole Presidency and of its judiciary and of its press, the Act was passed. It placed the Revenue officers in a one-sided position and the result we see in the condition of the agricultural population to-day. The policy of 1870 was a reversal of the wise and sagacious policy introduced into this Presidency by one of the most sagacious administrators that ever presided over its destinies—Mount-Stuart Elphinstone. When he had to deal with this question of revenue assessment he gave to the older provinces a system under which they could, within limits, appeal to Civil Courts against over-assessments. In regard to the provinces recently acquired in the Deccan, the Maharastra, he introduced a temporary system but with the condition that in course of time they should have the system introduced in the older provinces. In 1870 that policy was reversed and the temporary system introduced into the new provinces of Maharastra was really made permanent and to apply to the older provinces. Under that system it was impossible not to have foreseen the result which has followed—over-assessment.

#### THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE RYOT.

Look at the condition of the agricultural population We are perfectly familiar with the chronic state of indebtedness under which the Deccan ryot lives. Legislation was necessary to deal with his chronic indebtedness and therefore we have on the statute book the Deccan Agriculturists Act. Gujerat and those provinces were supposed not to be in need of it, but I venture to say this present famine has shown in spite of what has fallen from Mr. Monteath that Gujerat must be taken to be a province in which so far as the large mass of the people are concerned, it is in a state of living from hand-to-mouth; otherwise it is impossible to explain the phenomenon that one famine should have brought them to the brink of distress and starvation to which we know they have been reduced. In making these remarks I would like to add in common with all those who know anything about the matter, that I entirely appreciate the self-sacrifice and devoted services which Government officials have rendered in all parts of the Presidency towards carrying out measures of famine relief. I see before me a Member of this Council of whom no words of praise would be adequate for the devoted work he has carried out in the Division of which he is the Commissioner. I have been properly reminded that praise must not only be extended to the Commissioner himself but to the hard-worked Collectors who have laboured under him with a spirit of zeal and beyond all commendation, and that must be said to be the case in other parts of this Presidency. While making my remarks against over-rigidity of the revenue system I must not be understood to cast any reflection upon the zeal and devotion of the officers of the Revenue Department in the way they are doing their work. I am trying to point out it is

revert to the Deccan the same class of evidence demonstrates the extreme moderation of the assessment there. First of all in Native States into which our Survey System is introduced in many instances at the urgent solicitation not only of the State but of its ryots the rates are far higher than in adjoining British territory. Only the other day I had the handling of a case in which the Kolhapur rates upon villages in Kolhapur were found to be Rs. 3-8 under a Survey Settlement as compared with rates of Rs. 2-2 and Rs. 2-8 in adjoining British villages. Again one of the chief difficulties which has been experienced in inducing inamdars to introduce the survey with all its advantages into their villages is that it causes them a loss of revenue, and it has frequently been necessary to allow in their villages for that reason the imposition of slightly higher rates than in Government villages, in order to prevent the loss of assessment from being excessive. With respect to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhle regarding the revision settlement of the taluka of Indapur I should like to explain that I was far from intending any sarcasm or reservation of my cordial concurrence with Mr. Young in his proposals as respect to that taluka when I urged Government if there were any doubt as to the moderation of the revised rates to give the taluka the benefit of the doubt. In other parts of my review I state without any sort of reserve my full acceptance of Mr. Young's proposals, and entire belief in their equity and moderation. One principal reason why the first revision of Indapur was found to be unworkable was not that the assessment was immoderate, but that the enhancement entailed was very heavy, 55 per cent. If I remember right over the whole taluka, and of course therefore very much higher in individual villages and holdings. Even where the assessment is moderate or low Government fully recognise that

VERY HEAVY ENHANCEMENTS ARE INADMISSIBLE

per saltum. The pressure must be applied gradually and gently. Another cause of the unbearableness of the revised assessment of thirty years ago was that the poorer soils had been too highly assessed as compared with the superior ones. But by every ordinary criterion the pitch of the assessment was found to be exceedingly easy. I have not the papers but the alleged contraction of cultivation is due solely to the taking up of land for forest in 1879. Much of that land is now to be given back to cultivation, and I venture to predict with absolute confidence that despite the alleged exorbitance of the present newly-revised rates it will be taken up every single acre of it. As it is the taluka which is supposed to be already bearing as much as it is able has scarcely an acre of available waste. Again as fully shown in my review the rate per acre is in close conformity with the rates of neighbouring talukas of the Sholapur District rates, which have stood with ease even the test of the present famine and the famine of 1896-97. The hon. member will, I think, find it convenient to look at pages 240-243, 251 and 272 of the Kolhapur case in the Vol. of Law Reports sent herewith. It will be seen that the Chief Justice expressly disclaims the right or expediency of any interference by the Courts in the decision as to the pitch of the assessment. He points to the Kanara and other cases as showing that the Courts disclaimed any such right. The village of Kabilpur was an undhadjamabandi village, which was claimed by its holders to be held for over two hundred years at a fixed assessment. The issue was whether this claim was made out and whether the prescriptive enjoyment at this limited assessment exempted the village from liability to enhancement. The pitch of the Government assessment was not in issue from beginning to end, neither the general right of Government to enhance, upon such grounds as it considered right. I put up for the information of the hon. member the brief remarks which I had prepared before yesterday's Council, regarding the moderation of our assessment and those which I have now added, regarding the Indapur settlement. The latter are subject to verification when I receive the selection for which I have asked Mr. Symonds. I am however absolutely confident as to their general accuracy. Of course this is not anything like a complete vindication of the Bombay assessment. All systems of assessment are vigorously assailed and they all have from time to time to be vigorously defended. Mr. Dutt has assailed all systems in India and most impartially accept the Bengal permanent settlement, and if he is to be believed the whole of India in its land revenue is so intolerably assessed that it is impossible for anybody to live, much less have any money left for the unfortunate moneylender and mortgagee, for whom I have heard rather to my surprise sympathy extended by some hon. members. I should have thought that in times of famine the mortgagee might be left to fight his own battle. That gentleman, who in ordinary times, certainly does not spare either his tenants or his debtors so much so that the ryot has been even called the serf of the mortgagee;—this gentleman, I think, ought not to obtain very much sympathy if a little screw happens to be put upon him in these difficult years, and he is made to disgorge a certain quantity of his not very fairly earned profits. There is one more little observation with reference to the criticism on the famine that I should like to make. There is nothing in the criticism in this Council I am certain to which exception will be taken, but outside this Council in

THE VERNACULAR PRESS,

I venture to say that the tone is deplorable. In spite of the lakhs and lakhs of rupees which have been lavished for the relief of Indian subjects I see hardly a single word of appreciation. We see brought to notice every misdemeanour resulting from ill-governed zeal in collecting revenue from those who can pay, with which the Hon. Mr. Monteath will deal; we see the misdeeds of our officers noted, but we see very little about their exertions and their labours to which such handsome testimony has been borne in this Council. There is one great imperfection in our system and that is the difficulty of securing that the whole of the relief dispensed by the State reaches those for whom it is intended. On that subject which is a real sore not one word has been said in the Vernacular papers. If the Vernacular Press took to gibbetting the man who attempts to take "dasturi" from the wretch who presents himself in an emaciated condition at the relief works or the man who embezzles a part of the dole or a percentage on the "tagavi" might not we suppose that such a man would find it very difficult to continue his nefarious practices. I appeal to you, gentlemen, my native friends on this Council, to exercise your undoubted influence with that press and to afford us some help in this great matter in creating a strong public opinion against these malpractices.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: They have spoken against it.

I read the native papers very carefully.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie: I am. Indeed glad to hear it, though I have not seen any instance of it myself. Although I have had no difficulty in discovering criticisms of the other kind which I have mentioned, if a strong public opinion were created against this sort of thing it would become very difficult for the lower officials to perpetrate these offences. It is true they might be prevented by strict supervision and to obviate dishonest dealing by the lower officials in regard to the recipients of relief it was desired to make special arrangements to check it. Unfortunately the enormous extent of the calamity which has fallen upon us has made it impossible to carry out this object because of the expense such a system as would be adequate would necessarily entail. I know in the opinion of some officers entitled to great credit a great deal of peculation has been going on and in my humble opinion—the opinion it is true of a mere arm-chair official whose business is to sit still in his office—that is the difficulty of our administration. The figures of the mortality are no doubt deplorable, but these figures seem to be uncontrollable in every district where famine has appeared for the first time. Last time they were beyond control in the Central Provinces, and this time they seem to have been beyond our control to a large extent in Gujerat. But it does not prove in the smallest degree want of devotion or efficiency in the system of administering relief. Not a single rupee which any officer has asked for has ever been denied him, and no lakh of rupees ever asked for by the Government of Bombay from the Government of India has ever been denied to us. Money has been spent like water and if efficiency of administration could be judged by lavishness of expenditure I venture to say that famine would be regarded as more admirably administered. My Lord, my remarks have been extended beyond what I originally intended and I must apologise to the Council for their length.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

Sir Charles Ollivant: Your Excellency, I do not propose to offer any observations on the Financial Statement before the Council, and I shall make only brief remarks on one or two subjects alluded to in this Council, but I trust I may be allowed without impertinence to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Monteath on the extremely lucid and interesting exposition of the Statement. The hon. member's maiden speech, and I believe I am right in saying it is his maiden speech at this Council, is so captivating that I shall feel tempted to suggest to your Excellency, with some hope of my suggestion being accepted, that a large measure of the legislation which falls on Government may be entrusted to the honorable member for introduction to this Board, especially such measures of doubtful paternity as the Mamlatdar's Amendment Act and as the Karachi Port Trust Bill. I could not but listen with the greatest interest to the remarks which were made on the subject of indebtedness and assessment, especially in reference to Gujerat. Sixteen of the best years of my life have been spent in Gujerat and its neighbourhood, and my earliest days in this country was served in an apprenticeship with one of the best revenue officers that this Government ever had, viz., Sir Theodore Hope. In recollection of my experience I venture to make one or two remarks. First of all, I venture to say that I am not an out and out champion of the survey system or of any other system which is based on average. Frugal as the people are they are not thrifty in the sense that they accumulate a margin in good years to meet the distress of the bad years. I do not propose to go into theories, I leave that question in the hands of those abler than myself. I merely venture to mention the recollections which have occurred to me, as I sat at this table, and which have not been called for any special purpose of argument. I remember that on one occasion I made enquiries as to the origin of the indebtedness of the village of Shegaum, of the Jalalpore taluka. I traced the indebtedness of that village to a year when the village had the most bumper crops on record, and on the strength of the harvest the people launched into a degree of expenditure, which in ordinary years they never could possibly have contemplated, and they never recovered from the effects of it. I may mention that my services in Gujerat and its neighbourhood enabled me to

COMPARE THE ASSESSMENT

under the system of land revenue collection in British territory with that in Native States. The next instance is in connection with a Native State village and a British village side by side, where I found that in the best class of land the British assessment was exactly one-third that of the Native State assessment. I forget the name of the British village, but the Native State village was called khot. The next recollection that occurred to me was that I took great trouble to ascertain the value of crop of the Bardoli taluka of Surat. I found that the assessment was exactly one-ninth of the value of the crop, and the last recollection relates to the town of Bulsar, where I had occasion to enquire into the justice of granting remissions. The land in respect of which I was making the enquiry was assessed at Rs. 250, and owing to the great floods of the year remission was applied for. This good land had been deteriorated by debris from the railway embankment, and it was urged that the assessment should be remitted. I then found the nominal holder who had to pay, or was liable to pay to Government Rs. 250, had let the land to a sub-tenant who had originally been the holder, but who was then only a tenant for the sum of Rs. 500. I discovered that, although Government were asked to remit the Rs. 250 due to them, it had not been suggested by anyone that the Rs. 250 to be paid by the tenant to the holder should be remitted. Now I pass from the question of assessment to that of

THE POLICE.

It often falls to my lot to follow with halting language the easy eloquence of my honourable friend, Mr. Mehta, not in any adverse sense, but usually in full appreciation of what he has said, and on this occasion I can well adhere to my ordinary habit, for I was the more pleased to hear the honourable member's remarks when I realised that his speech was a rehearsal of what he was going to say in another place where he pleads the necessities of the Bombay administration. I can only say that I realise with him that there is much room for improvement in our police requirements. We want better housing and better arms for our police, and we want more police reserves. But in the present financial condition of the Presidency it is quite impossible to carry out the improvements that we do want. We have done something, and that is by degrees. We are introducing a better system of education of police schools, where boys can be brought up and enter the police with a higher standard of education than their predecessors have had. As the standard of education improves the defects of which we have to complain will by degrees, I hope, disappear. But in defence of the police I wish to say that just as in my remarks about the survey I did not plead for any particular theory, I merely ask you to suspend your judgment and pass it upon the actual evidence of the facts. I would ask that the services of the police should not be forgotten. Let those papers which are so ready to publish occurrences of dacoity also publish occurrences of heroism on the part of the police. Let those papers that published with a too great degree of generalization the histories of police torture also publish the case where it is proved that the charge of torture was absolutely unfounded and malevolent. I cannot believe with reference to the generalisation which fell from my honourable friend that it can be attributed with any justice to any judge. I cannot believe that any judge would be so regardless of judicial discernment to say that because in one case or ten cases that it happened that confessions were the result of torture, therefore he will say that every case of confession was due to torture.

The Hon Mr. Mehta: It was Mr. Beaman's judgment.

Sir Charles Ollivant: Well then I must attribute it to a printer's error. (A laugh.) Side by side with any such judgment pronounced I would ask the Council to peruse a judgment recently delivered by another judge in which he found that the allegation of torture was absolutely groundless, and was the result of a conspiracy against the police. A certain person died, and it went out far and wide that his death was caused by the police. The judge found that the charge was absolutely without foundation and the police were innocent. If the judges found that these cases of torture were only too common I would be the first to believe it. Government have issued only too stringent instructions that every allegation of police torture shall be thoroughly investigated. It is a most dangerous thing when you find that one policeman is black to attempt to proceed to paint everybody with the same brush. What can be the result? If they get no encouragement when they do well surely they will give up the attempt. I ask therefore that in every case both in the Council or outside the Council they shall receive fair judgment, going back for one moment to the revenue system I was indebted to one speaker for a most ingenious metaphor in which he describes some of the Gujerati cultivators as black sheep. I will go a step further and say that it is possible there may be even wolves in sheep's clothing; that possibly persons who pose as Gujerati cultivators are neither Gujeratis nor cultivators. I would ask you both in the one case or the other to suspend your judgment. Whether assertions come from Government officers or from their opponents treat them alike as valid or invalid according to the evidence that supports them. Before I sit down I wish respectfully to express my entire concurrence in the remarks which have fallen from your Excellency and Mr. Monteath on the subject of the colleague and friend whom we have lost. These remarks were expressed in better chosen language than I myself could have commanded. I only wish to add one observation. The characteristic which I especially noticed in my deceased friend, was that however strong his opinions in regard to any person's conduct in relation to official matters, he never allowed them for one moment to influence his private relations with that person. Sir, that is a very great example especially in this country where, under the existing conditions of society, public and private affairs are so intermingled. I trust that that example will not fail to make itself felt.

A Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act 1876 was read a second and third time and passed. A Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee. A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1878 was introduced and passed in all its stages. Owing to pressure upon our space we are unable to give the speeches regarding these measures, but they will appear, hereafter together with the speeches by his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Mr. Monteath and other members taking part in the Budget debate.

## THE FAMINE.

### RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE MEETING.

The tenth meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the above Fund was held last Wednesday in the Treasury Buildings: Sir Francis Maclean in the chair. The following members were present: Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack, Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Southerland, Prince Buktyar Shah, Rai Huri Raw Goculs Bahadur, Maharaja Kumar Prodyat Coomar Taqore, Mr. A. F. Cox (Honorary Secretary.) The principal business of the meeting was to determine upon a further distribution out of the fifteen lakhs, now in the hands of the Committee, amongst the various provinces from which repeated applications for further grants continue to be made. After a careful consideration of the different claims it was decided to allot three lakhs each, to Bombay, Central Provinces and Rajputana, and one lakh to Hyderabad (Deccan), leaving five lakhs with the Committee, a sum they consider should be retained to meet the claims for the support of orphans which are likely to be made later on. In round numbers 125 lakhs out of 130 have now been distributed.

The Committee also confirmed the proposal of the chairman that the Government of India be asked to appoint Deputy Collectors to audit the expenditure of the Provincial to Local Branches as was done in 1897.

It was stated by the Hon. Secretary that subscription to the Fund were still coming in though, as was to be expected, to a much smaller extent than formerly.

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The Government of India have just issued the histories of railway projects corrected up to June 30th. Tramways have been included this year in the projects, but negotiations regarding them will be carried on through the Local Government of the locality in which they are situated. A list of 28 railway projects, made available for famine relief works, is given. At the end of the current year, when particulars have been obtained regarding the amount of work done in the shape of earthwork and the collection of ballast, the Government will be prepared to receive proposals for the completion of some of those lines, and propose to allow the work already executed to be given free of cost, together with the land and surveys already made. A forecast is published of the expenditure on railways for the three years ending 1903-04, which will average on the maintenance of open lines and on the construction works 652 lakhs per annum.

# THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

## BADEN-POWELL AGAIN RELIEVED.

## METHUEN ENGAGES DE WET.

## BOERS CAPTURE THREE HUNDRED BRITISH.

## HUNTER RECOVERS KOORN SPRUIT GUNS.

[From the mail papers of August 3 to 10.]

THE chief event of the week in South Africa has been the relief of the Rustenburg garrison—commanded by Baden-Powell—and the capture of the Elands River garrison by the Boers, a report which Lord Roberts at first credited that Sir Frederick Carrington had relieved the garrison at Elands River was incorrect. Lord Roberts now states that he believes the garrison has surrendered to General Delarey, who unsuccessfully tried to capture Baden-Powell at Rustenburg. The Rustenburg garrison has left that place with Ian Hamilton. All this indicates that the Boers are in considerable strength in the Western Transvaal. The Elands River garrison was about 300 strong, and was equally composed of Bushmen and Rhodesians.

Christian De Wet appears to have come to the conclusion that his career in the Orange River Colony is at an end. He is endeavouring to cross the Vaal with Kitchener in pursuit. Whether or not the Boer leader will be caught this time remains to be seen. Lord Methuen engaged part of De Wet's force on Tuesday, driving the enemy off some hills.

Harrismith has been occupied by the British. The town surrendered to General Hector Macdonald on Saturday, and on Sunday General Dowling, coming over Van Reenans Pass, joined hands with Macdonald. Harrismith was the last town of any size in the Orange River Colony held by the Boers. Commandant Olivier has, presumably, got away.

General Hunter, it appears, has got 4,140 prisoners in the Bethlehem and Fouresburg districts. Two of the three guns recovered belonged to "U" Battery, R.H.A., and had been lost at Koorn Spruit.

The movement of General Buller's force northward from Paardekop began on Tuesday. The enemy, consisting of three commandoes and a body of Swazi police, under Christian Botha, held a position on hill ground in strength with five guns and two Vickers-Maxims. The advance of our troops was unchecked, and they carried the position in the afternoon, the Boers keeping up a running fight in a north-easterly direction through Amersfoort, where our men bivouacked at night. The British casualties were about 25.

Sir Charles Warren is, it is announced from Capetown, returning to England. He sailed on Wenesday. It will be remembered that Sir Charles commanded at Spion Kop, and shortly after the publication of the despatches relating to that battle Sir Charles left Natal, and was appointed military governor of Cape Colony north of the Orange River. This was the district in which the rebels were still active, and in two or three sharp engagements Sir Charles was victorious. The country is now pacified, and hence Sir Charles's task is at an end.

Small parties of Boers are harassing the British quite close to Pretoria. Owing to the withdrawal of the garrison at Springs they have reoccupied that place, an important coal centre on the East Rand.

A report is current at Lourenco-Marques—a place where many things are believed that are not true—that the peace party among the Boers is stronger, and that a revolution is imminent which may result in the expulsion of Mr. Kruger from the State. Mr. Kruger, it is added, hopes that the Chinese question may so embroil Great Britain as to enable him to surrender on terms which will secure the independence of the Transvaal.

## FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

### IAN HAMILTON RELIEVES RUSTENBURG.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, August 2.—Ian Hamilton, who left here yesterday for Rustenburg, met with slight opposition on this side of of Vitbaal Nek. Had one officer and five men wounded, and two men missing.

Pretoria, August 3.—Ian Hamilton continued his movement yesterday towards Rustenburg. The enemy were driven off the Magaliesberg range, losing several prisoners, some cattle and horses, and two waggons. Two dead Boers were left on the ground, and three badly wounded, who are now in our hospital. The Berkshire and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were mainly engaged. One of the prisoners was armed with a Lee-Metford rifle, taken from the Lincoln Regiment, and with sporting soft nosed cartridges of a kind not used in our army. We had the following casualties:—Wounded.—Berks Regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Rhodes, left forearm, slight; Major C. D. Williams, back, slightly; 39 men, 26 of which belong to the Berkshires. Major English, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was slightly wounded in the eye at the engagement at Zunkerbosnoon on 31st June. This was only reported yesterday. Pretoria, Augus 6.—The garrison at Elands River holding the lines between Zeerust and Rustenburg was attacked on the morning of the 4th inst. Information was at once sent to Carrington, who was on his way to Elands River with a strong party of Yeomanry and Bushmen and a 15-pounder battery manned by New Zealanders. Ian Hamilton, who reached Rustenburg yesterday, reported hearing heavy firing in the Elands River direction. To-day the firing is said to be more distant, which looks as if the Elands River garrison had been relieved and was returning towards Zeerust.

### BOERS CAPTURE A BRITISH GARRISON.

### BADEN-POWELL LEAVES RUSTENBURG.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, August 7.—I fear that Elands River garrison, under Colonel Hoare, has been captured after ten days' resistance. Delarey, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach towards Rustenburg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Elands River. Ian Hamilton reported that firing in Elands River direction ceased yesterday, and that Hoare had evidently been captured. Hamilton left Rustenburg this morning, bringing Baden-Powell's force with him. The Secretary of State for War received to-day the following further despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, August 8.—The garrison at Elands River has, I fear, been captured. It consisted of about 140 Bushmen, 80 Rho desians, and the same number Rhodesian Volunteers. I hoped that Carrington would have been in time to withdraw the Elands River garrison, but it seems that Commandant Delarey, on hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, must have hurried off westwards and surrounded the little garrison before Carrington could arrive.

## HARRISMITH OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH

### OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts has been received by the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, August 6.—Harrismith surendered to Macdonald on the 4th. On the following day a squadron of the 5th Lancers arrived there from Besters, and one of the 13th Hussars from Ladysmith. There is no rail communication between Harrismith and Natal, as the line was found to be very little damaged. Several burghers have given up their arms, and the country in the Harrismith neighbourhood seems to be quiet. Kitchener, who is now with the force south of the Vaal, was joined yesterday by a strong detachment of Brabant's Horse, also by the Canadian Regiment.

### SUPPLIES FORWARDED FROM LADYSMITH.

Durban, Tuesday.—The line from Ladysmith to Harrismith is now held by our troops, and the few necessary repairs are being completed rapidly. The first commissariat train with supplies for the troops in the north-east of the Orange River Colony left Ladysmith to-day, and proceeded as far as Van Reenens Pass. The Boers, who for a long time past have been using the pasture lands on the Natal side of the Drakensberg have now entirely disappeared, together with a large number of Natal rebels, who were lagering with them.—"Central News."

## GENERAL PRINSLOO'S SURRENDER.

### OFFICIAL REPORT.

Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, August 3.—Hunter reports that 3,348 men have surrendered to him up to date. He also secured 3,046 horses and three guns, General Knox, who was sent from Kroonstad on the 1st inst. to drive the enemy from the vicinity of the railway north of that place, reports that he attacked them at Rhenoster Kop yesterday. They fled on his approach, and left five waggons and a lot of cattle in his hands.

### FREE STATE RESISTANCE SAID TO BE ENDED.

Leribe, August 2.—Prisoners taken at Fouriesburg state that when driven into the hills De Wet organised raiding party in order to get ex-President Steyn away. De Wet wished to take all the light guns with him, but Prinsloo objected. The Boers were taken by surprise by Hunter's action in sending troops to cut off their retreat. They had forced their way so far into the passes that they could not extricate themselves, and there was no hope of fighting successfully. Hunter gave orders for attack, and Roux, known as the fighting preacher, seeing opposition hopeless, surrendered. The little Caledon Valley presents an extraordinary sight with the Boer waggons and animals all crowding along it. Our mounted scouts have been remounted from spare Boer horses. The Basutoland border is lined by Basutos in a state of great excitement. The surrender, however, has setted all questions, and the Basutoland Police have gone home.—Reuter.

### HUNTER'S HAUL.

### "U" BATTERY GUNS RECOVERED.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the War Office:—Pretoria, August 8.—Hunter reports that 4,140 Boers were made prisoners betwen the Bathlehem and Harrismith districts. The great majority are now on their way to Capetown for despatch to Ceylon. Of the three guns which were captured two belong to "U" Battery, R. H. A. Over 4,000 horses and ponies were captured. Ten waggon loads of ammunition were destroyed at Naauwpoort. 180,000 rounds in the Caledon Valley, and 16,000 rounds at Faurlesberg.

## THE OCCUPATION OF HARRISMITH.

### RUNDLE REACHES THE TOWN.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" with Rundle's force, telegraphing from Harrismith on Monday, says:—General Rundle arrived at Harrismith this morning, escorted by his full staff and a Yeomanry detachment. He received a hearty welcome from the citizens, a considerable proportion of whom are Scotch. General Rundle formally took over the town from the Landdrost Mr. Warden, at the Government Buildings. Sir L. Rundle left Slaapkrantz on Thursday last, arriving within six miles of the town on Sunday evening. On Sunday morning Driscoll's Scouts, and the Hampshire Yeomanry under Captain Seely, left the column for Golden Gate for the purpose of searching for concealed arms, ammunition, and guns, bringing in the captured Boer stock left behind in the mountains, and receiving the surrender of any prisoners who had not already come in. General Hector Macdonald occupied Harrismith on Saturday afternoon with the Highland Brigade. Hamilton's Mounted Infantry with the Ayrshire and Glasgow Yeomanry, left the town again on Sunday afternoon, passing the Eighth Division this morning. During Sunday afternoon the 5th Lancers, with a squadron of the 13th Hussars, under Colonel Blagrove, dashed into the town post haste, having made a forced march since Saturday evening for the purpose of having the honour of first entering the town. The railway, which is intact from here to the Natal border, was found to be destroyed in several places by the Boers, and the Royal Engineers are at work effecting repairs. It is expected the line will be open by Wednesday, and telegraphic communication. It is hoped, will be restored very shortly. Provisions and other necessaries are scarce in the town. The stores are practically empty, Harrismith having been shut off from regular communication for close upon ten months. During the siege of Ladysmith and the Boer occupation of the northern portion of Natal the Boers used the railway from Smith's Siding to Harrismith, conveying the Netherlands Company engine across the country to the former place for the purpose of their traffic. This engine, with some Natal rolling stock, has now fallen into our hands. Commandant Haasebrook, with a commando, is reported to be between Harrismith and Vrede endeavouring to make the Transvaal. Before leaving town Haasebrook commandeered freely from the local stores and took away all available horses belonging to local Britishers.

## PURSUIT OF COMMANDANT OLIVIER.

### OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Lord Roberts reports as follows from Pretoria:—Comandant Olivier, who managed to get away from the Bethlehem hills with some 1,500 men, has informed Bruce Hamilton that he does not consider himself bound by Prinsloo's offer to surrender the whole force, and intends to continue the war. He has taken up position between Harrismith and Newmarket-road, and is being followed up by Rundle

## DE WET CROSSING THE VAAL.

### KITCHENER AND METHUEN IN PURSUIT.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the War Office:—

Pretoria, August 7.—De Wet commenced crossing Vaal River yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, who is on right bank of Vaal River, has evidently come into contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning.

Pretoria, August 8.—Kitchener received information early yesterday morning from a British prisoner who escaped from the Boer camp that De Wet's waggons had crossed the Vaal. Immediately afterwards the sound of guns was heard, which I think must have been Methuen's, as I had directed him to take up a position between Potchefstroom and Lindique, where he should have been able to anticipate the enemy, who crossed the river at De Wet's Drift. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with the cavalry and mounted infantry. In a telegram just received Methuen reports that he engaged a part of De Wet's force yesterday morning near Venterskroom He drove the enemy off a succession of hills, which they held with great obstinacy. He says that the Scots Fusiliers and Welsh Fusiliers behaved splendidly. Our casualties were seven men killed. Wounded: Imperial Yeomanry, Lieut. Gurney, severely; Welsh Fusiliers, Captain Gough, slightly; Second Lieut. Bayley, severely; Captain Bartelot, slightly.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

403 00—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rehman vs The Diamond Mills—E G and W. Part heard short cause.

302 00—Edgelow G and W—Lalcobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rahman—Little and Co. Part heard.

For dismissal under Rule 42.

453 1900—Payne G S and M—Damji Dhanji vs Pascoo Rajpar and another—Matubhai J and M.

483 00—R N Matubhoy—Futeh Mahomed Peermahomed vs P Corentin—Little and Co.

488 19.0—Bhaishanker and K—Hussonalli Allibhai vs Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram and others.

Undefended Long Causes.

438 1900—Matubhai J and M—Pascoo Rajpal and others vs Ratanjee Sorabjee Nusservanji and others.

444 1900—Mantri and B—Chintamanrao Narayenrao Gorey vs Lohana Runchordas Lowjee.

445 1900—H M and M—Parmanand Kimjee vs Chatoorbhooj Khimjee.

Long Causes.

744 99—Khanderao and S—Samiram Brijlal and another v Nunokram Kunheram and others.

626 97—Daphtary and F—Kallocsing Lawsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V. Partly decreed.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and F Partly decreed.

279 97—K B Mehta—Hajee Jusub Hajee Ally vs Hajee Sha Mahomed Haji Ally and another—Bicknell M and M

30 00—Payne G S and M—Javerchand Goomanchand vs Mohanlal Gopaldas and others.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdulrahiman Hajee Goolam vs Esmail Hajee Abdoola &c.—F P Pavri.

122 1044 1900—Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee—Jamsetjee and R.

365 1900—Hiralal M and M—Hungowan Luchminarayen and another vs Ebjee Oomersey and another—Pestonjee R and K.

443 99—Little and Co—Soondersdas Dharamsey and others vs Manockje Eduljee Contractor and others—Payne G S and M.

315 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

370 70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hucibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

208 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Vithal Janardhan and others vs Shanker Heerajee—Captain and V (order).

Testamentary Suits.

27 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraloagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B. Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 1900—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

422 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Jallal Khoobram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

200 1900—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhman Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

3 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Baruoha and J and R—Long Cause.

Testamentary Suits.

1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Premjee Gocooldas vs Gomibai widow—Jamsetji and R—Testamentary Suit.

13 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Dayal Gopal vs Mamoobai —Ardeshir H D and Co.

20 1900—Dikshit and D—Mothabai widow vs Lowjee Lathaya —In person

38 99—Mantri and B—Mohibai vs Manilal Mangrdas—K B Mehta.

40 99—Hiralal M and M—Chagbai and another vs Shamjeebhai Akbai—Payne G S and M.

Long Causes.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardesir H and D

447 99—Thakurdas D and C—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkatiar Ganoo Esnu Sakuka and others—Crawford B and Co

25 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassonally Alladin—Payne G S and M

26 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hasanalli Alladin—Payne G S and M

68 2682 1900—Smetham B and N—Dhurmajee Shimnajee vs Boodibai widow—Ardesir H and D

13 1900—Bicknell M and M—Charles Hermeger vs Costan Dras and another—Smetham B and N.

541 94—Ardeshir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopabai and others vs Sayajee Nagoo and others—J C Cama and O L and O.

# THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

## SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR TIENTSIN.

## HEAVY RUSSIAN AND BRITISH LOSSES.

## THE CHIEF COMMAND OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

## COUNT VON WALDERSEE APPOINTED.

(From the mail papers of Aug. 4 to 10.)

THERE is anthentic news from the Peking Legations up to August 3. Despatches have been received from the British, United States, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and Belgian Ministers in Peking, and also from the First Secretary of the German Legation. The Italian Minister's despatch shows that the foreigners in the Legations number 700, whilst others are in the Catholic Mission buildings in the north of the city.

By an Imperial edict, dated Peking, August 5, the interdict on the use of secret codes by the foreign Ministers in the capital is withdrawn. They are henceforth to be permitted to communicate with their respective Governments in cipher. This explains the various messages received from Peking.

It appears to be settled that Field-Marshal General Count von Waldersee, one of the most capable officers of the German Army will command the Allied troops in China. As the Field Marshal cannot reach Taku under six weeks his appointment appears to indicate that the Powers expect military operations to be prolonged.

The Allied troops attacked Peitsang on Sunday and defeated the Chinese, but were hindered from pursuing them owing to the flooded condition of the country. The Allies losses were severe, 500 Russians and 50 British are said to have been killed. The first figures are obviously wrong. A force of 15,000 Chinese are concentrated two day's march south-east of Tientsin.

Li Hung Chang, in his capacity as Viceroy of Chih-li, has issued a proclamation for distrtbution by special deputies throughout the province of Chi-li (in which Tientsin and Peking are situated.) The document is practically the declaration of an amnesty for the "Boxers" if they cease creating disturbances and return to their homes. If they do not do this Li threatens to lead his army against them.

The Russian force marching to the relief of Kharbin has bombarded and captured Sansing, on the Tungari River, the principal town in North-East Manchuria. Severe fighting is also reported from Niu-chwang, where, according to one telegram, the Russians have met with a serious check.

Three thousand British troops are to be landed for the defence of Shanghai. The foreign population of that town is about 8,000. An Englishman was shot at yesterday by three Chinese. The affair is declared to arise out of a private matter, and to have no connection with the political situation.

## CYPHER MESSAGE FROM SIR. C. MACDONALD.

### NEWS FROM PEKING UP TO AUGUST 3.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr Brodrick stated that the Foreign Office had received a telegram in cypher from Sir Claude Macdonald, handed in at Senega Yamen at 3·45 p.m, yesterday, dated Peking, August 3, and received at 7 a.m. to-day. The telegram was as follows:—

"I have to-day received your telegram forwarded by the Chinese Minister. Shell and cannon fire ceased July 16, but rifle fire from Chinese positions held by Government troops and Boxers has continued intermittently ever since,. Casualties since then slight.

"The following British were killed:—Warran, David Oliphant, Captain Stroute, and Privates Scalding and Phillips of Royal Marines; wounded: twenty-six British, including Captains Halliday and Wray, Students Peachey and Townsend, and "Times" correspondent (Dr. Morrison). With the exception of Marine Private Sawyer, all wounded doing well. Including the white garrison, total killed 60, wounded 110.

"We have strengthened our fortifications, and have over 200 women and children refugees in Legation. The Chinese Government have refused us permission to telegaph in cypher until now."

"FIVE DAYS' PROVISIONS—25 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION."

Tientsin, July 27 (via Chifu).—Another despatch has been received here from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, July 21. In part it duplicates the information which he sent by another route in a despatch bearing the same date. The Minister gives information respecting the milirty position in Peking, and in regard to the part played in recent events by various exalted officials. The European troops were on the 21st holding the British, American, German, and Russian Legations and two hundred yards of the city wall. The povisions were sufficient to last for fourteen days at the outside, and the ammunition was short. The Ministers had again rejected a proposal by the Chinese Government that they should leave Peking under an escort of Imperialt troops.

Another courier has brought a despatch from the Japanese Minister, dated July 23, addressed to the Consul here. It gives much the same information as that contained in the British Minister's despatch. It states that on the 23rd there were barely five days provisions left, and only wenty-five rounds of ammunition.—Central News.

## ALARMING MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

Washington, August 8.—The State Department received the followiug telegram from Mr. Conger, United States Minister in Peking, last night: — "We are still besieged. The situation is more precarious The Chinese Government is insisting upon our leaving Peking, which means certain death. Rifle firing is kept up on us daily by the Imperial troops. We have abandant courage, but little ammuuition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen Ministers have been beheaded. All connected with the United States Legation are well at the present moment."

The above message bears no date, but it is considered from internal evidence that the despatch was probably sent off not earlier than the 30th of July, and not later than the 2nd of August.—Reuter.

## A DUTCH DESPATCH.

The Hague, August 8.—The Dutch Government to-day received a despatch from Peking which it believes to be authentic, and which bears the telegraphic date "Tainan Yamen, Aug. 8, 4-45 a.m." It states that the Dutch Legation was destroyed by fire on June 22. The Minister and the Secretary of the Legation were, however, safe, and hoping to be relieved in a fortnight.—Reuter.

## DESPATCH FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER.

Brussels, August 7.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has received from Peking the following telegram sent off on the 2nd inst., and signed by M. Joostens, the Belgian Minister: —"From the 4th to the 16 of

for two hours with little damage on either side, the Russians returned whence they came. The Consular body at Niu-chwang, including the Russian Consul, protested to the Russian commander against his uncalled-for action, and in reply received a verbal assurance that it would not be repeated.—Central News.

Paris, Friday.—A Niu-chwang message to the "New York Herald" (Paris edition), dated the 29th July, says the Russains are guarding the town with barricades, and the situation is very grave. The Russians have landed reinforcements to the number of 1,600. The Chinese, who bombarded Tashilicnao, were repulsed with heavy loss.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

## THE COMMAND OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

### GUNNT VON WALDERSEE APPOINTED.

It is now stated, that with the consent of all the Powers interested, the Emperor William has appointed Count von Waldersee, Field Marshal General and Inspector of the Third German Army Corps, to be Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China. The selection of this distinguished officer for the post has given very great satisfaction throughout Germany. It is regarded as a proof of the universal appreciation of his high qualifications, and as an expression of the confidence felt by all the Powers in the German Army. On the other hand, it will certainly increase Germany's responsibility, and the news has accordingly affected quotations on the Bourse, which were considerably lower yesterday.

Count von Waldersee left Hanover for Wilhelmshohe yesterday afternoon to receive the Emperor's instructions. He will select the officers of his general staff mainly amongst the staff officers of his army inspection.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### INDIA OFFICE AUG. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt L N Younghusband, 19th B Lancers.
Capt F C D Amesbury, 10th B I
Capt C O Swanston, 18th B Lancers
Lieut C Bliss, 44th B I
Mr C R Marriott, B Cov
Mr F A Coleridge B Cov
Mr N H Webb, B Cov
Mr F P Dunne, B
Mr A E B Hatton, B
Mr J A Devenish, B
Mr C J R Neame, B
Mr L Trininger, B
Mr W Cooper, B
Major G C Atkinson, 23rd M I
Mr C M Sherman, M
Lieut-Col J Candy, 14th Bo I
Major F W J Caulfeild, 10th Bo I
Lieut E T Arthur, 7th Bo Cav
Capt L N Herbert, 22nd P I
Col G C Dobbs, S C
Col J P Sparling, Commt
Major C P Campbell, 1st Central India Horse
Major H H Austin, R E
Capt B G Seton, I M S
Capt M Dick, I M S
Capt A J Peele, R G A
Lieut C L Norman, Guide

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H S P Davies, B 2 days' furl
Capt C E H Erskine, 36th B I, to Feb 25 1901.
Lieut G H Sawyer, 23rd B I, 2 mo
Mr H W Conduitt, B 14 days' furl
Mr C D de V Babington, B 6 mo M C
Mr D J Clancey, B 2 mo M C
Mr E M Showers, B special leave commuted to furl on priv affs for 8 mo.
Mr J Nisbet, B 2 mo extraordinary leave
Mr W G Doliman, B 5 days' extraordinary leave
Mr G B Havelock, B 2 mo M C
Mr C C Swetenham, B 2 mo M C
Mr E L F Cavendish, M 6 mo extraordinary leave
Lieut J H Crawford, 2nd Bo Cav 2 mo
Major G M Baldwin, D S O, Gudes, 2 weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col S J Thomson, C I E, I M S, B
Lieut-Col A M Crofts, I M S, B
Lieut-Col C J Robarts, B
Lieut-Col C H Westmorland, 6th B I
Major H S P Davies, B
Major R H Castor, I M S, B
Capt W C M Woodcock, 29th B I
Capt C Duer, I M S, B
Mr G F G Forbes, B Cov
Mr A E Hurry, B Cov
Mr A M W Shakespeare, B Cov
Mr H D Watson, B Cov
Mr C H Barratt, B
Mr H A Close, B
Mr H W Conduitt, B
Mr W G Dollman, B
Mr D Ross, B
Mr C E Vining, B
Mr E C Ollenbach, B
Mr J Nisbet, B
Mr H S Styan, B
Mr W A Inglis, B
Mr J A Devenish, B
Mr A C Dutt, M Cov
Mr J E H Hasted, M
Major A V Anderson, I M S, Bo
Dr A W Thomson, Bo
Col E de Brath, I S C
Major P E Dixon, R E

## TO INDIA BY CYCLE.

### VIA THE EUPHRATES VALLEY.

UNDER the title of "From China to Peru" Mr. W. L. Alden contributes to the last "Pearson's Magazine' an article (the first we believe of a series) dealing in a quaintly humorous manner with men and things the world over. The article concludes with the following novel suggestion :—

We have read of the projected Euphrates Valley railway for many years. Whenever a railway contractor has nothing else to do he applies for a concession from the Porte, giving him the privilege of building the Euphrates Valley railway. He usually gets the concession, but he never builds the road. This is strange, since it is universally conceded that the road, if built, would monopolise the traffic between Europe and India, and would therefore be very profitable.

An enterprising American engineer has just proposed a new scheme. Instead of building a railway down the valley of the Euphrates, he proposes to lay out an asphalt cycle track from Damascus to a port on the Persian gulf, and not only to supply bicycles to all persons using the track, but also to charge a small toll. If persons going to India could travel by rail to Damascus, and then scorch down the valley of the Euphrates on bicycles, the time required to travel from London to Bombay would be shortened by at least a week.

The construction of the cycling track would cost very little in comparison with building a railway, and the cost of operating the route by bicycles would be next to nothing, after the first cost of the machines had been defrayed. The spectacle of a new Viceroy and his family cycling across Asia Minor accompanied by an escort, also on wheels, would fill the local Arabs with awe. Cycling resorts would spring up all along the route and the announcement that "tea, and soda and milk" could be had at all hours, would occupy the place once occupied by the gate of the Garden of Eden.

In case of emergency a division of troops could be dispatched on bicycles from Damascus to Bussorah swiftly and inexpensively, and the thousands of men and women who now suffer from the miseries of the Red Sea voyage would be able to get to India in the most pleasant of all ways. Tricycles, worked by Arabs would be required for the transportation of babies, and invalids and luggage would be carried in the cycling vans which are now used by tradesmen for the delivery of goods.

The cyclist would find a gentle descent all the way from Damascus to the Gulf. He would run no risk of puncturing his tyres, for the Arabs are ignorant of the uses of tin-tacks and broken glass, and there would be neither flints nor thorns in the desert. If this engineer carries out his plan, and furnishes a first-class cycling route across Mesopotamia, he will not only be a benefactor of his race, but he will make a fortune many times greater than that of any railway millionaire.

MAJOR G. CHEVENIX-TRENCH, her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan, has written to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and pointed out that the opening of a new route through Quetta and Nushki to Persia might prove an outlet for Cawnpore manufactures. Major Chevenix-Trench points out that leather goods in particular are much prized and valued in Persia, but the prices of those from England are usually prohibitive. Boots and saddles and even ladies' shoes, it appears, do, however, come there from France, and for those as well as for tents, cotton cloths and farash, there might easily be a market for Cawnpore manufactures. It is suggested that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce should send a representative as pioneer to Persia from Cawnpore by the new route, bringing boots and saddles with him on camels' backs; and we hope that the Chamber will see its way to responding to the invitation.


Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.


## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE BENGAL UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, August 3, the Earl of Northbrook called attention to the reduction of interest on the capital of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, proposed in the despatch of the Secretary of State for India of February last, and to the hardships that this reduction would inflict upon subscribers to the fund. He had been unable to find any reason or justification for this action of the Secretary of State. He held that the Government were committed to 6 per cent. interest, and the reduction to 4 per cent. would in point of fact kill this fund which had been established for 60 years, depriving relatives of members of the support relied on. He urged that the Secretary of State should reconsider the equity of the case with sympathy for those who would suffer, and restore the fund to the solvent condition it occupied before his unfortunate despatch was sent, or that the Government would take over the fund, relieve those who had claims on fair conditions, and let the uncovenanted servants start another fund for themselves. He moved for copies of any letters from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India on the subject in 1896 and 1899.

The Earl of Onslow said he would have been glad to have had somewhat longer notice of the intention of the noble earl to raise this question, for the reason that the Secretary of State for India had for some time been in communication with the Government of India with a view to reconsideration of the matter. A telegram was addressed to the Viceroy on June 22, in reply to which the Secretary of State was informed that the managers of the fund—the official representatives of beneficiaries—were waiting receipt from the actuaries of the report they were preparing to be laid before the Government of India. But since the noble earl had placed his notice on the paper a communication had been made by two members of the fund who had produced an acturial report. The figures showed a startling position as a result of the change in the percentage; and the Secretary of State was the last person in the world to withhold his sympathy from those who had done such good work in India as the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service both in Bengal and Bombay. He could not now say what would be the ultimate decision of the Secretary of State; but, while he must adhere to his right to fix the rate of interest at what he thought the right point for the time being, he would not wish to inflict hardship on individuals or on a whole service by reducing unduly the amount of interest paid in the case of those who had already subscribed to the fund. But as to those who had not yet entered, it would be fair to fix the rate as might seem right for the time. After the papers had been received and considered the Secretary of State hoped to leave the present subscribers to the fund in their present position, and so avoid any hardship. He regretted that he could not comply with the request for papers, as the matter was still far from being settled, and it would be unwise to lay the papers in an incomplete condition.

The Earl of Kimberley said that he hoped that no reliance would be placed on some technical power. It had always been customary not to regard merely technical right, but to see that no injury was done. As to those who joined the fund later, of course the Secretary of State had the right to do what he thought best. But it could not be the intention of the Indian Government to treat harshly those who had deserved very favourable consideration.

The Earl of Northbrook said that he should not press his motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

### THE THIRD INDIAN BRIGADE FOR CHINA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, August 3, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary for India what would be the composition of the forces of the third Indian brigade now placed under orders for China, and would it consist of British or native troops; would the expenses of this force also be borne by the Imperial Exchequer; and what steps would be forthwith taken to supply this further depletion of the defensive forces of India.

Lord George Hamilton: The composition of the third Indian brigade now under orders for China will be four native infantry regiments. The expenses of this force will be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. As the reserve of the native army was below the fixed establishment, I have authorised a temporary addition to it of 4,000 native infantry.

### COOPERS HILL.

On Tuesday August 7, Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a despatch, No. 15, P.W., dated 28-1-90, from the Government of India, dealing with matters to be brought before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and specially affecting the claims of the Coopers Hill Engineers; and whether the evidence therein contained was laid before that Committee; and, if not, why it was withheld.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question as to the selection of papers to be laid before the Select Committee in 1890 was I believe, very carefully considered by my predecessor in office, and all papers bearing on the subject under discussion, which it was thought could be published without prejudice to the interest of the public service, were produced. I am not prepared, at this distance of time, to reopen the question.

Mr. Kimber: Can the noble lord say whether the despatch in question was included in the papers laid before the Committee?

Lord G. Hamilton: I think it was not included.

### THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India. If he has any further information about the rainfall in the districts affected by the famine in India, and whether the prospects of the ensuing crops are improved; and if he has received from Lord Curzon any reports regarding his inspection last week of the affected provinces in Western India.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The Government of India telegraph as follows:—"Famine. Very decided improvement in last 10 days through sudden opportune renewed advance of the monsoon. The rain which has fallen is ample for present agricultural requirements in Gujerat, also in the greater part of Rajputana and Central India. Sowings being actively prosecuted, so far as scarcity of plough bullocks permits. If present favourable conditions continue, considerable autumn crops will be secured and tension will relax." On Aug. 6 the Governor of Bombay reported that "rainfall continues in affected area. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily in Gujerat, Panch Mahals, and Kathiawar. Elsewhere agricultural prospects are encouraging. Numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief increased." I have not yet received from the Viceroy any special reports regarding what he has witnessed during the inspections he is now making in the famine districts.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the transactions whereby the property and interests of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company were taken over and acquired by the Government of India, account was taken of the debt due to the State in respect of sums advanced from India's general revenues to make up the dividends guaranteed to the company or for other purposes; and seeing that the aggregate total of these advances to the three remaining guaranteed companies (including the Great Indian Peninsula) still amounts to over 35,000,000 rx., can he state what means, if any, are there by which the Indian revenues may recover the amount of those advances.

Lord G. Hamilton: Under contract of Nov, 30, 1870 between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the company gave up its right to more than half the surplus profit in the event of advances of interest being entirely repaid and in return the Government abandoned all claim to repayment of such advances in any other manner. Similar arrangements were made with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and Madras Railway Companies.

### THE MONSOON.

Mr. Souttar asked the Secretary for India whether any proposals had been made or projects prepared for conservation, by dams or reservoirs, of the waters of the Nerbudda and Tapti Rivers, the monsoon floods of which were now rushing to the sea through the Central Provinces and Gujerat, where the people and cattle had been perishing for want of water; and if no such plans had as yet been proposed, would the Indian Government consider whether it might even yet be practicable to store and utilise some portion of the volume of water which would otherwise be largely wasted.

Lord G. Hamilton: If the hon. gentleman wishes it I will consult the Indian Government upon this matter, but so far as I know, neither of these rivers could be associated with large and effective irrigation works.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Birchfield, 1,490 tons, Captain D Hannah, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Hillcrag, 2,081 tons, Captain J Cunningham, cleared on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain A Tipper, cleared on Saturday for Negapatam in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 11th August, with of rice a and general cargo.

THE s s Eden Hall, 1,644 tons, Captain H Clarke, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Djibouti 15th August, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain A S Hannah, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain C A Garraway, wife and 2 children, Mr and Miss F Dawes, Mrs J Cope, Dr and Mrs Aquino and three children, Mr R S Engineer, Mr B Peranand and J D Framjee and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 23rd August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Grant, Dalton, Hon'ble Mr J Hawkes, Commander Nicholson, Miss Redman, Sergt Payne, wife and child, Conductor Godfrey and 2 children, Mrs Moody, Mr Bell and 58 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, Captain A Mitis, sailing from Victoria Dock, No. 7, this evening. Medical examination at the dock at 5 p.m.:—From Calcutta—Mr Fitzaw. From Bombay—Mrs Bamber and son, Dr A Neve, Rev Mackichan, Mr and Mrs Stuart William, 2 children and infant, and Mr Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Egypt s | Preston | London, Aug 2 |
| | Kola s | Robertson | Karachi, Aug 23 |
| | Eden Hall s | Clarke | Djibouti, Aug 16 |
| | Onda s | Sheldrick | Rangoon, Aug 11 |
| | Trieste s | Metis | Yokohama, June 27 |
| | Foreland s | McCutcheon | Calcutta, Aug 12 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Marq Bacquehem s | Bellaffer | Kobe |
| | Melpomene s | Constantino | Shanghai |
| | Forcric s | White | Calcutta |
| | Valetta s | Tillard | Marseilles |
| | Dumra s | Russell | Karachi |
| | Birchfield s | Hamblin | Calcutta |
| | Patna s | Hannah | Calcutta, &c |
| | Chilka s | Tipper | Negapatam |
| | Hillcraf s | Cunningham | Rangoon |

The steamer Okara entered for loading on Saturday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LONDON.

City of Lucknow s—226 cwt dry chillies Shurif Bhimjee; 125 cwt koir yarn D Manockjee and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 76 bales hides Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy; 4 bales hides Barudally Ahmed; 18 bales hides Shurif Bhimjee; 150 bales cotton Halli Brothers.

London Bridge s—80 bales hides Esmail Mooljee; 29 cwt indigo Gopaldas Dandoomall.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Lucknow s—10 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Lucknow s—650 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—6 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—34 chests opium Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 112 chests opium P and O Company; 63 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 1 chest opium Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 20 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—16 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 39 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 60 chests opium K Abdool Rahim; 10 chest opium Abraham E J Abraham; 5 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co

### POONA RACES.

6TH, 8TH, 10TH, 13TH AND 15TH OCTOBER, 1900.
Final Entries Close Tuesday 28th August 1900.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

29TH SEPTEMBER AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1900,
Second Entries Close TUESDAY, 28th August, 1900.
Final Entries Close TUESDAY, 4th September, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Poona, 22nd August 1900.

### INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 15 places in order of merit in the Competitive Examination held on June 26, 1900, and following days, for 15 appointments in the Indian Police Force :—

| | Marks. | | Marks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buchanan N G | 8678 | Jones F S | 7561 |
| Clough F B | 8765 | Stanley H | 7552 |
| Wright D R | 8666 | Fellmann C W T | 7527 |
| Petrie D | 8495 | Fife G E | 7389 |
| Bernays G H | 8361 | Coventry F C | 7378 |
| Williamson R | 8343 | McCulloch R L | 7365 |
| Ferrier R L | 7682 | Fison J T W | 7311 |
| Baskett H J C | 7567 | | |

### INDIA FOREST SERVICE.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first nine places in order of merit in the Competitive Examination held on June 26, 1900, and following days, for nine appointments in the India Forest Service :—

| | Marks. | | Marks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob W R Le G | 8036 | Trevor C G | 7374 |
| Donald J | 7916 | Aitchison P E | 7285 |
| Tinne P | 7638 | Hopwood S F | 7344 |
| Carr T | 7652 | Collings F W | 6971 |
| Canning F | 7623 | | |

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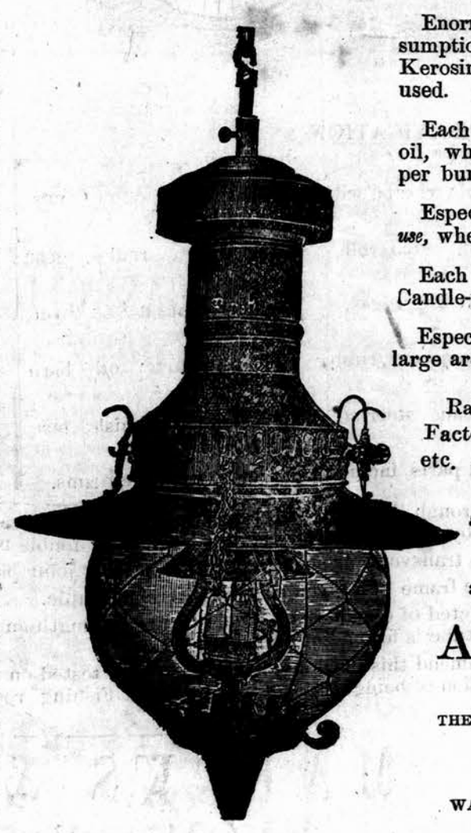

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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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DURING the past few months we have received reports, from various sources, to the effect that the above well-known Cigarettes had deteriorated in quality, and, upon our submitting the complaints for the careful investigation of the Makers, we received from them assurances that no alteration whatever had been made in their quality, which, they reiterate, was, as it always has been, irreproachable: this led to our making enquiries of a minute and exhaustive nature, with the result that we recently discovered the presence on the market *of a most inferior imitation*, against which we now draw the attention of the public in general, and *of the Presidents of Regimental Institutes, Coffee Shops and Canteens in particular*. The detection of the spurious goods is simple, as each genuine Cigarette bears the words—"PINHEAD, MADE IN AMERICA," while on the fraudulent cigarettes is printed "PINHEAD" only, as per the above sketches.

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# BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

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The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

## Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No holes required to be punched, simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

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FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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*Of all Chemists and Stores.*

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of acfete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

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For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching,
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Face Spots.
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Face Spots.
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Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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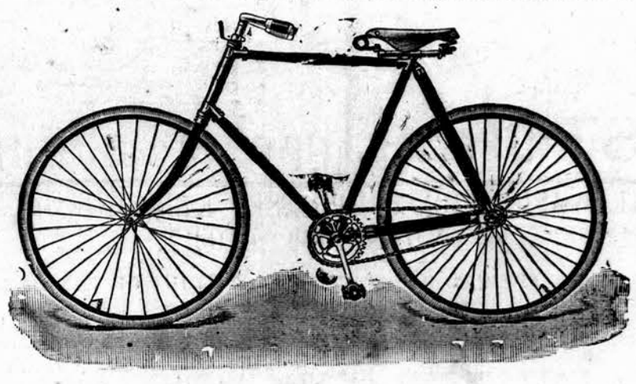
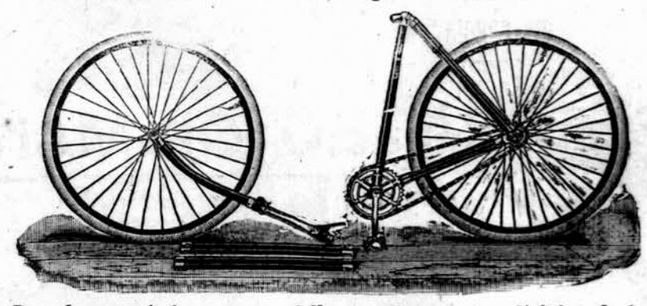
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

## THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch rollers, chain, 6½ in. crank gear 9 in. Brooks' saddle, with plated springss; "Premier" patent grip over rubber Brake; detachable mudguards, rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case, detachable foot rests band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and bronzed rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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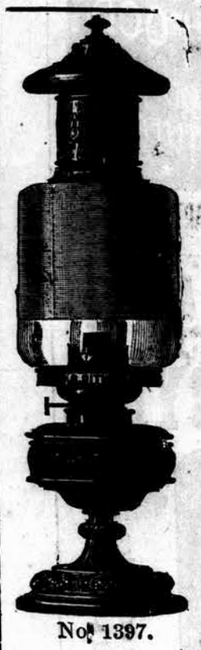
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.



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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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FER BRAVAIS "AIS" IRON In concentrated drops.

Most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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GRIMAULT'S

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Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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*POCKET FIELD GLASSES,*

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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